THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

August 31, 1940

Will the U.S.A. Try to Appease Japan?

An Editorial

Manchuria—Story of Failure

BY JOHN AHLERS

Japan's Diplomatic Shake-up

China Revives Courier System

BY RAMON N. LEE

Britain Fights Desperately for Survival As First Year of War Closes

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What People Are Saying

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of *The China Weekly Review*.

MILK OR SCOTCH?

To the Editor:

I notice in a recent advertisement in **The China Weekly Review** that one pound of "Nulacta" milk powder makes four quarts of creamy fresh milk and sells for $6.20. What do they think milk is—Scotch whiskey? If I thought I could get away with it, I would send my cow over and set her down in the International Settlement and put plain clothes on her and sell her milk.

F.A.S.

San Diego, Cal.,
July 8, 1940.

Editor's Note:—The price quoted in the advertisement was in Chinese currency, not American. Ch.$6.20 would be equivalent to about 30 cents in U.S. currency at present rates.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND

To the Editor:

Lacking actual invasion, life in England is still comparatively humdrum, so it was pleasing to read in **The Review** of exciting happenings in this country reported by the **Transocean** correspondent in Stockholm—not, one would suppose, a place of great vantage at the moment, though it recalls how we used, about 1919, to hear from the **Times** correspondent in Helsingfors of the wicked things the Bolsheviks were doing in Persia.

Here we expect things to get much worse before they get better. A point of peculiar danger is Ireland. Southern Irish leaders have issued a manifesto saying that if Ireland is now made a single unit, they will get busy and do all possible and impossible things to defend their neutrality against all comers. If that prerequisite is not fulfilled, well—incidentally it would mean the reduction of the British army by 100,000 men right away, and neither the English nor the Northern Irish are likely to consent to that.

As for defending the neutrality of Ireland, the British navy is the only force capable of such a thing, for Eire is incapable of defense. Mr. de Valera takes the attitude of King Leopold, that he will have nothing to do with any neighbors but will remain neutral. Now suppose, in spite of the British navy, which can hardly be everywhere at once, the Germans got to Ireland in force, the British would bomb every spot where they could see traces of them, and would probably kill more Irish than Germans. And then what a howl would be heard all round the world, and nowhere so loudly as in the United States, where a considerable number of citizens of Irish descent take a pride in nursing their hereditary resentments. And we certainly want all the American goodwill that we can get in these days. The position is not a pleasant one.

This business of getting at the enemy when he invades friendly soil is the ghastly part of up-to-date war. When France surrendered, her leaders felt this very keenly. They couldn't prevent Germany using France as a jumping-off place, and so inviting a hail of British bombs on France. They thought, therefore, that since France had to give in the sooner England did so the better. Hence the repatriation of German airmen, the presentation of all French arms and planes, and the surrender of the French fleet.

Things are difficult, but the only thing that makes me nervous is the continual exhortation on the radio to do this and that—or not to do that and this. I feel that we should be better off with no radio.

But before this arrives history may have falsified it all.

A. MORGAN YOUNG

Oxford, July 13, 1940

WHITE HEAT

To the Editor:

Readers of **The China Weekly Review** may be interested in the following paragraph referring to recent developments in the United States:

Life in the United States is by no means slow these days. We are getting off to a rather slow start in revising our military strength, but beyond that, things are doing very well and you would be surprised how much enthusiasm is being generated here and there against fifth columnists and internal decay. While a democracy moves tremendously slow, as you well know, its white heat of wrath can be slowly whipped into action which will be quite effective. This seems to be the present situation here, and we are all interested, of course, in Hongkong and what happens in the Chinese area and how long Britain wil be able to maintain her continued vigorous position in the East. The taking of the French fleet, of course, continues her life-line and probably throws the balance of the war away for the Axis.

C. R.

Shanghai, August 25, 1940.

ANXIOUS

To the Editor:

When I was at International House, from which I have now retired, I was a subscriber and regular reader of **The China Weekly Review.**

I very much admire your courageous leadership of this Far Eastern weekly

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

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and trust the circumstances of international events will in no way curtail your freedom to print the truth as you see it. Having been in Shanghai on several occasions, the last in Sept., 1939, I can well understand how fraught with anxiety the present moment must be for you.

As an American with two daughters married to Englishmen, one son-in-law with the Scots Guards in Egypt, the other in His Majesty's service in London, I am somewhat anxious myself, not to mention the worry which comes from contemplating the thought of what would happen to America if Britain falls.

I hope, sir, you will be able to carry on.

HARRY EDMONDS

High Green,
Redding, Ct.
July 22, 1940.

BAFFLED BY SLANG

To the Editor:

Excuse me for troubling you with something outside the journalistic province. I have often been baffled by slang words, especially American ones, for they cannot be found anywhere in ordinary respectable dictionaries such as the Oxford Concise or Webster's Collegiate. Do you happen to know any good slang dictionary? What is the price and where to get it?

MAO WEN-CHAO

Shanghai, Aug. 23, 1940

Editor's Note:—The correspondent is recommended to get H. L. Mencken's "Dictionary of American Slang," which local bookstores would order for him if they do not have it in stock.

NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Rates of Exchange, Shanghai, August 29, 1940

Demand selling rate on New York: U.S.$1.00—Sh.$18.39

Demand buying rate on New York: U.S.$1.00—Sh.$17.77

Demand selling rate on London: £1.0.0—Sh.$66.78

Demand buying rate on London: £1.0.0—Sh.$65.08

AMERICAN STOCK AND COMMODITY QUOTATIONS

August 28, 1940

STOCKS

Amer. Locomotive	13⅛
Amer. Waterworks	8¾
Anaconda Copper	21⅛
Bethlehem Steel	78¼
Chrysler	73¾
Elec. Bond & Sh.	5⅞
Gen. Motors	47¼
Goodyear T. & R.	15
Gt. Nthrn. Rly., pfd.	24⅛
Lockheed Aircraft	25¾
Mont. Ward	40¼
N. Y. Central	11½
Texas Corp	35¼
U. S. Steel	52¾

COMMODITIES

New York Cotton, Oct.	9.21/22
New York Rubber, Sept.	19.25/25
New York Hides, Sept.	8.95
Chicago Wheat, Sept.	71⅝/71¾
Chicago Corn, Sept.	61⅜/61½
New York Sugar, No. 4, Sept.	0.69B/69⅛

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WILL THE UNITED STATES TRY TO APPEASE JAPAN?

THE Far East today presents a picture of crisis and uncertainty. No one knows from one day to the next what is going to happen. There has been no tranquillity in this part of the world since Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931 and the Powers allowed Japan to "get away with it."

Japan is the disturbing influence, for it is Japan that has upset the status quo and introduced chaos where previously some sort of order prevailed. For all the lofty principles which are proclaimed in Tokyo, it has been clear for some time that Japan is pursuing a predatory policy, not only in relation to China, but also with regard to the possessions and trade interests of other Powers in the Far East.

After three years of war, Japan is no nearer her dream of conquering and enslaving China than she was at the beginning of the campaign. Meanwhile, the second World War has come along. Britain is fighting for her very life against Nazi Germany. The United States has been compelled to devote most of its attention to that conflict, because a Nazi victory over Britain would raise up an immediate threat to the Western Hemisphere. In this situation Japan found herself favorably placed for embarking on her "southward expansion policy"—provided she could put a quick end to the war in China.

To that end she has bullied the British and French—fearful for their possessions in the Far East—into closing the most important international routes into China, thereby drawing tighter the blockade around this beleaguered country and forcing China to rely more and more on supplies from Soviet Russia.

The concessions made by the British and French have increased the boldness of the Japanese imperialists, for the appetite grows with eating. French Indo-China is under direct Japanese menace, and may soon fall into the hungry maw of Dai Nippon, who would promptly use it as an additional base for the attack on China. Hongkong lives uneasily under the watchful eye of the Japanese Navy. So do the Netherlands East Indies and Singapore, not to speak of Thailand. The fate of the Foreign Concessions in China is hanging in the balance.

Decisive moves by Japan in the Far East are now clearly dependent upon the outcome—or what will seem to be the probable outcome—of the present "Battle of England." Japan does not wish to go "the limit" in satisfying her territorial appetite—and then find herself confronted with a victorious Britain eager to settle scores with the pirate of the Far East. As Italy waited for signs of the imminent collapse of France before plunging into the war on the side of Germany, so Japan now waits for signs of the collapse of British resistance to the Nazi attack. President Roosevelt likened Mussolini to an assassin, waiting with a dagger behind his back. The Japanese imperialists are like vultures, hovering over a battlefield and waiting to tear the bodies of the prospective victims to pieces.

The outcome of the Battle of England is therefore decisive for the future of this part of the world. There are no signs yet that the Nazi war machine will succeed in vanquishing Britain. But the struggle shows every indication of becoming an exceedingly long-drawn-out affair as the war is about to enter its second year. In the circumstances, there is little prospect of any real peace and security being restored in this part of the world for a long time to come—

Except on Japanese terms, in which the foreign

"Easily Insulted"

Hungerford in Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

The cartoonist shows Japan, while walking on prostrate China, becoming terribly indignant because the U. S. Marines arrested some Japanese soldiers who had illegally entered the American defense sector in violation of previous commitments. The Japanese, incidentally, were in plain clothes and carried arms.

powers will be expected to acquiesce. Britain has been severely criticized for "appeasing" Japan, but there are those in the United States who, believing that America's main preoccupation lies in the Atlantic, are already speaking up for an American appeasement policy in this part of the world. One such voice is that of Rear-Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr., former Chief-of-Staff of the U.S. Navy, who declared this week that what the United States needs is "air and naval bases in Central and South America, the cooperation of Latin American nations in preventing the establishment of enemy (Nazi) bases in those regions, expert naval staff work to operate efficiently the vast naval force projected, and—at least until this powerful fleet is built—*friendly relations with Japan and Russia in the Pacific.*"

In view of Japan's record, it is not easy to perceive how the United States could develop friendly relations with Japan without virtually stabbing China in the back and—what would worry most American citizens out here much more—sacrificing American trade and other interests which have been built up in China and neighboring territories by a century and more of pioneering effort.

Concessions might be made to Japan with the idea that, however serious they may be, they could be taken back later when "this powerful fleet is built." But positions once sacrificed are not easily retaken, and if they are regained it can only be at tremendous cost. If the United States, following the Anglo-French example, embarks on an appeasement policy toward Japan, the cost of that appeasement will ultimately be a great war on the Pacific. Even if Britain defeats Germany, it will take some time, and that time will be sufficient to enable Japan to so strengthen her positions on the continent of Asia and in the Far East generally, that it will be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to dislodge her from them.

This consideration will no doubt be taken fully into account by the policy-makers in Washington, and will surely give them pause before they deliberately yield positions which would enable Japan to realize her dream of becoming the undisputed master of East Asia.

Sex is Taboo in Dai Nippon, But Not in Manchukuo Films

Manchuria has been described as Japan's "guinea pig" upon which Nippon's empire builders are wont to perform experiments, most of which are designed to convert the 30,000,000 people of that area into docile subjects of Japan. Along with the railways, telegraphs, mines and about everything else in China's former northeastern provinces, the moving picture industry, production as well as exhibition, has been "taken over" by a Japanese monopoly—in this case, the "Manchuria Motion Picture Company." Immediately following this an edict was issued which practically banned American films from the country. But German and Italian films are shown in all the leading cities of the puppet state.

But chief interest attaches to the new subsidized picture production industry, completely Japanese-directed, which the controllers of the puppet state are using as a powerful arm of their propaganda to "black out" Chinese patriotic thoughts and substitute loyalty to Nippon as the creator of the "new order" and controller of East Asia. Referring to the policy of the new picture organization, the director of the Japanese monopoly said that previously the pictures exhibited in Manchuria consisted of Chinese films, "containing anti-Japanese sentiments;" Russian films, "showing the sinister hand of the Comintern;" and the "sensational and debasing" poorer type of American films.

The evil influence of Chinese, Russian and American films has —one presumes—been entirely eliminated. In fact this was done through a conference staged by the *Osaka Mainichi*, which was known as the "All-Japan Conference for Research into Questions Regarding the Promotion of Education by Means of Motion Pictures." It appears that there was some complaint on the part of owners of moving picture houses that their rights were being trampled on, but these complaints were not found to be "plausible." The elimination of "wasteful and purposeless competition" was accomplished and the way cleared for the unhindered exhibition of all releases of new Japanese productions.

A considerable number of pictures already have been produced by the Manchuria Motion Picture Corporation in its new studio, located at Nanshinking, a suburb of Hsinking, capital of the puppet state. While all directors and cameramen and many of the actors are Japanese, the company makes use of a considerable number of Chinese actors, chiefly from Peiping, where the northern of Mandarin dialect is spoken. They were lured to Manchukuo by promises of good salaries and steady employment. An inspection of one script discloses a startling difference from the situation in Japan where all suggestions of sexual immorality, even kissing, are eliminated. In Manchuria, "everything goes" apparently.

The script of "Honeymoon Express," said to have been one of the most popular pictures yet produced by the new monopoly company, was one of a dozen recently reproduced in a souvenir publication issued in Dairen. It should be stated, however, that some of the historial plays indicated that serious thought and real artistic ability had gone into their production.

The following is the story of "Honeymoon Express," typical of the comedies:

Manchukuo Film Actress

Shu-chin, who plays the part of the bride in "Honeymoon Express."

HONEYMOON EXPRESS

Scenario by Shu Shigematsu
Directed by Shinji Ueno
Photographed by Sentaro Ikeda

Cast:

Tzu-ming	*Tu Han-hsing*
Shu-chin	*Li Hsiang-lan*
Mr. Sun	*Chou Tiao*
Mrs. Sun	*Chang Min*
Old Gentleman	*Tai Chien-chiu*
His Wife	*Ma Hsu-i*

It is a fine afternoon in autumn.

The super express "Asia" carrying Tzu-ming and Shu-chin who are headed for a honeymoon trip to Peking is about to leave Hsinking Station. The plaftorm is crowded by their friends wishing them a good luck and a bon voyage.

Shu-chin's parents are as much excited as the newly wedded couple themselves. They speak to their daughter in a loud voice.

Shu-chin's mother says:

"Well, my dear Shu-chin, take good care of yourself. Whenever you feel unwell, don't hesitate to say so to your husband."

The young couple are abashed almost helplessly.

In the meantime, the honeymoon express leaves.

When they are left by themselves in the train, they remain silent for sometime, not knowing how to break the ice. They look at each others' lap rather awkwardly. Absent-mindedly, Shu-chin plays with her ornamental hairpin while Tzu-ming tears his ticket without realizing it.

"Oh, dear me! Look what you have done!"

"What! Oh, boy, I didn't realize . ."

"Why, you are so absent-minded, darling."

Thus, they begin to talk in a familiar way. Before long, they are quite at home with each other, laying aside all unnecessary formalities.

Then Shu-chin fixes Tzu-ming's necktie and Tzu-ming in turn wipes off dust at the back of her ear with his handkerchief.

Meanwhile, the train arrives at Mukden when they change car for Peking. They are now in a sleeping car.

By this time, they are perfectly intimate with each other and hardly realize that the conductor and 'garcons' are watching them rather embarrassedly.

In front of the young couple's bed, there stays a thief. While Tzu-ming and Shu-chin are washing their hands in the toilet, he steals Shu-chin's trunk.

The sun sets rather encouragingly and it is about time for the couple to undress. First, Tzu-ming takes off his clothes and wears pajamas. Sizing up his muscular physique, she admires it like a connoisseur. Now, it is her turn to undress. Tzu-ming promises that he will close his eyes while she wears pajamas, but a matter of fact he can not refrain himself from seeing the whole proceeding with his eyes half closed.

Meanwhile, the thief who has been secretly peeping in their compartment through the front curtain falls into their bed by mistake 'like one dazed', thereby scaring the innocent couple almost to death.

In the bed, Tzu-ming and Shu-chin begin to resort to various techniques of love which they have learned from their friends respectively. Tzu-ming remembers that he has been once told by an intimate friend of his that the most important precept for a husband to bear in mind is, "Conquer your wife by fists!" Shu-chin in turn recalls in mind what she has read in a ladies' journal on the subject of "How to Control Your Husband Successfully." The article said, "Treat your husband like a child no matter how old he is."

While they are trying to experiment their respective principles of love in practice, the train reaches Chin-hsien.

At Chin-hsien Station, Mr. Shun, middle-aged business man, accompanied by his mistress, enters in the sleeping car to make an excursion trip to Peking. A big row is made in the car as he is caught by his hysteric wife who has followed him all the way. Just then, an old couple is ushered in by a "garcon."

In the meantime, the train leaves Chin-hsien Station. With three couples of the old, the middle-aged, and the newly married, together with the thief and the charming mistress, all aboard the same train, a series of comic episodes are enacted until it reaches its terminus . . Peking.

Bullitt Warns of Nazi Peril to United States; Advocates Adoption of Conscription Bill

Editor's Note:—Following is an outline of a speech delivered Aug. 18 from the steps of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, by Mr. William C. Bullitt, American Ambassador to France, who recently returned to the United States to confer with President Roosevelt. The speech, which was delivered at the invitation of the American Philosophical Society, aroused considerable controversy because the Ambassador declared bluntly that Nazi Germany is already menacing America and advocated the passing of the Conscription Bill. On Aug. 20, two days after the speech was delivered, Mr. Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, told the press that the speech had official approval. Said he: "The United States is clearly going through critical times and confronting a grave period. When an American Ambassador has been in an important post in Europe during four years, and has been an eye-witness to much that has been going on, and returns to this country and wishes to give to his own people, the American people, his feelings as to the danger confronting the United States, and to tell them of the impressions he has gained through his representation of this country abroad, it seems to me that this is highly desirable and in the interest of public enlightenment."

"FELLOW citizens of my country; men and women; Americans: There are times, rare and infrequent, when a man feels he has a right to ask his fellow-citizens to hear him. Here tonight in my own city, in this square where our Republic was created, I feel I have that right. For nearly four years I have served as Ambassador of our Republic to the French Republic. That republic, like our own, followed the gleam of liberty, equality and fraternity for all men and all races. That republic like our own strove for peace. I have seen the French Republic destroyed."

Stating that "the strategy of destruction" by which the free nation of France had been overthrown was the same strategy by which the enemies of freedom hope to overthrow liberty in the United States, Mr. Bullitt declared: "America is in danger. It is my conviction, drawn from my own experience and from the information in the hands of our Government in Washington, that the United States is in as great peril today as was France a year ago. And I believe that unless we act now, decisively, to meet the threat we shall be too late."

Mr. Bullitt asserted that the dictators have developed a strategy of attack based on the difficulty which the average citizen has in understanding the complex and changing problems of world affairs and in judging what is best for his country before it is too late. He continued: "They are not yet in a position to invade America by military means; but their campaign of befuddlement, their preparatory assault, is following the same lines in America that it followed in France. Do not imagine that the French citizen was less intelligent or cared less about his country than the American citizens. The honest French patriot did his best, but he just could not see through the smoke-screens of bribery, propaganda, lies and threats which the dictators spread in his country. For every Frenchman who acted as the conscious agent of a foreign dictator there were a thousand who with good intentions and high patriotism unwittingly played the dictators' game. How many Americans today are playing the dictators' game without knowing it? The French, who were much stronger at the time than were the Germans, let the Germans reconstruct an army, a navy and an air force, let them reoccupy the Rhineland and the Saar, then Austria, then the Sudeten areas of Czechoslovakia, then the whole of Czechoslovakia. After that the Germans said that the price of peace was Danzig and Poland's outlet to the sea. By that time the French had learned that the lie, the solemn promise given and broken, had become Germany's normal weapon in international affairs. Yet today there are Americans who argue that we should believe the dictators when they say that they have no intention of extending their conquests to the western hemisphere and certainly not to the United States. France believed. Where now is France?

"There are also Americans who argue that if Hitler should conquer Great Britain, he would be content to stop there and that the United States would be able to cooperate happily with the Hitler empire of Europe. To believe this is to misunderstand the entire nature of the Nazi system. It is not organized to develop an empire in peace. It is organized as a dynamic military machine.

"Please Unshackle Him"

Christian Science Monitor, Boston

The ruthless hold of the Nazi leaders on the German people is based on the gearing of all energies for the sacrifices necessary to wage war. The continued sacrifices by the great mass of the people which the Nazi system demands cannot be obtained except by maintaining a supercharged war temperature. The German nation has been made a predatory army of assault. Its organization is military. Its military operations have enormous momentum. It cannot stop in its tracks. It can only be stopped."

Declaring that those Americans who believe the Nazis "will stop of their own accord" are indulging in "the fatal vice of wishful thinking," he continued: "In France there were high-placed and

influential German agents who circulated in what was called society and argued, because Hitler had said he loved France, that Germany would never so much as wish to invade France as to attack the Maginot line was estimated to be such a tremendous obstacle. Today we hear Americans of the same stripe argue that the dictators will never so wish to invade the Americas as to cross the Atlantic which is regarded as such a tremendous obstacle. They ask us to ignore the fact that the Atlantic is an obstacle only so long as the European exits to the Atlantic are controlled by a nation which is genuinely friendly to us. The truth is that the destruction of the British Navy would be the turning of our Atlantic Maginot line. Without the British Navy the Atlantic would give us no more protection than the Maginot line gave France after the German troops had marched through Belgium. The soothing words 'Maginot line' were the refrain of a lullaby of death for France. The soothing words 'Atlantic Ocean' are being used now by the propagandists of the dictators in the hope that they may become a lullaby of death for the United States."

Discussing the failure of France to prepare adequately for war, Mr. Bullitt stated that, despite the existence of universal military training: "When the question arose of mobilizing the whole nation for national defense by compulsory national service and as a temporary measure to save the liberties of France, the French found it more comfortable to listen to the voices, some sincere, some bought by the dictators, which told them that their individual liberties were sacred and must not be sacrificed for a moment even to save the liberties of the nation; that it was more important for the individual to work only forty hours a week than for his country to have enough airplanes; that the voluntary acceptance of national service as a temporary measure would be an imitation of the dictatorships. Thus in the name of the preservation of individual liberty the national liberty of France was condemned in advance to destruction. Recently in this country we have heard men and women arguing that we ourselves would be imitating the dictatorships if we should create through conscription an army adequate to defend our country. They, too, are playing the dictators' game."

Going on to speak of those who maintained in France that quantity manufacture of airplanes should not begin until the outbreak of war—as a result of which "at one time French plane production was allowed to sink to thirty-seven a month while Germany was producing a thousand"—Mr. Bullitt asked whether the United States has been wiser, whether it has built the needed planes or tanks and trained men to operate them.

He continued: "What stands today between the Americas and the unleashed dictatorships? The British fleet and the courage of the British people. How long will the British fleet be able to hold the exit from Europe to the Atlantic? I cannot answer that question nor can any man. You have heard the appeal of General Pershing for aid to the British fleet. You have heard the appeal of Admiral Standley. You have heard the appeal of William Allen White and his associates. If you let those appeals go unanswered and the British fleet goes under, do you realize what that would mean to you, to all of the people of this country? England and Ireland, along with the rest of Europe, would be organized into one economic unit directed from Berlin; a unit which would be far stronger in productive capacity than the United States; which would have five times our capacity to produce warships; a unit whose trade would be controlled by one trading trust directed from Berlin. No country of North or South America would be able to trade with Europe except on such terms as might be pleasing to the dictators. Those conditions for many of the countries of South America would be the acceptance of a greater or less measure of Nazi control. For us, since we would not accept Nazi control, they would mean the cutting off of our markets for cotton, tobacco and other export products. That would be so fatal to the economy of certain sections of our country that we would face the gravest economic crisis in our history; a crisis which it would be the task of Nazi and communist agents to exploit. In the Pacific would be the Japanese navy, cooperating with the dictators, which would be able to cut us off from our supplies of rubber and tin and would compel us to leave a large part of our fleet in the Pacific to defend Hawaii and the West Coast cities. In the Atlantic would be combined fleets of the dictators, which would be so close to our own fleet in strength that they would be able to cut us off from all commerce not only with Europe but also with Africa and would endanger even our communication with the southern portion of this hemisphere."

Mr. Bullitt described the "traitorous work done by the fascists and communists working together" in France, their activities in demoralizing the civilian population when the German attack came, stopping traffic on the Belgian railways needed by the allied armies, and keeping the Germans informed of French military moves. He asserted, however, that after the way had been prepared by spies, agents and propagandists it was the strength of the German army—"without question the most powerful that has ever been created"—that enabled Germany to strike the fatal blow. He went on to state: "And you may be sure that if the Nazis have an opportunity to turn it against us, it will be as strong or stronger than it is today and would be used in the most unexpected manner. I cannot tell you where and when the attack will come, any more than the French General Staff could have told you that the German attack would be made at Sedan on the thirteenth of May; but I am certain that if Great Britain is defeated, the attack will come and that all the strength of this nation will be needed—mobilized, organized, equipped and ready—if we are to parry it and save the independence of our country.

"Who are we sleeping Americans? When are we going to wake up? When are we going to tell our Government that we want to defend our homes and our children and our liberties, whatever the cost in money or blood? When are we going to give the lie to those who say that the people of the United States no longer care about their liberties, that they look on the United States just as a trough into which to get their snouts, and not as the greatest adventure in human freedom that this earth has known?"

The address concluded as follows:

"Here in this square, where Washington walked with Jefferson, where our independence was declared, where our constitution was framed, I ask you and all other Americans who hear my voice tonight to join in the fight to keep our country free. Write and telegraph to your senators and representatives. Write to your newspapers. Demand the privilege of being called into the service of the nation. Tell them that we want conscription. Tell them that we back up General Pershing. If you belong to great patriotic organizations, make them act. If you want to make your will felt but do not know how to make it felt, write to me and I shall try personally to put you in touch with the men and women who know how you can help most effectievly in your own home towns and villages.

"The fighting line of the war for the enslavement of the human spirit is nearing our shores. For every American there is no discharge in that war. An American is a free man or he is nothing. Our fate and the fate of our children depends on what each one of us does—now."

Mayor Fu Siao-en Should Close the Gambling-Opium Dens

RECENTLY, when the Wang Ching-wei group—with the assistance of the Japanese "controller of amusements"—forced the six leading gambling houses of the "badlands" to pool their activities in one establishment at No. 346 Ave. Haig, on the border of the Settlement, a chief purpose was to "squeeze" Mayor Fu Siao-en out of the business. When there were six houses scattered about the western subdivision, the Mayor was able to participate in the tax rake-off, but now that the gambling and opium-smoking has been concentrated in one establishment, Mayor Fu Siao-en is no longer able to participate in the "taxes." All of the tax revenue, amounting approximately to $350,000 a month, goes to Nanking where it is split two ways—30 percent to the Wang Ching-wei Government and 70 percent to the Japanese who provide the protection. The Japanese "controller of amusements," otherwise the protector of gambling and opium-smoking divans as well as the sale of heroin throughout the area, is a man named Miura, who is said to have close relations with the military authorities as all of the establishments are within territory controlled by the Japanese Army.

The local newspapers reported this week that W. J. Keswick, chairman of the Municipal Council, had invited the Japanese Consul-General; Fu Siao-en, Mayor of the Chinese Municipality and A. Moret of the French Municipal Police to a conference for the purpose of discussing means of suppressing crime and terrorism in the Shanghai district. The outcome was a decision to appoint a laison committee of police authorities of the three municipalities for the purpose of working out cooperative plans of crime suppression. The liaison committee will hold regular meetings and pool their information regarding crime, according to the report.

Since most of the crime and terrorism prevailing in the foreign settlements, has its origin in the Nanking gambling syndicate and the headquarters for political terrorists and gangsterism, located at No. 76 Jessfield Road, it should be possible for Mayor Fu Siao-en to put an end to the situation by closing both places, the big gambling house at 346 Ave. Haig and the gangster hangout on Jessfield Road. However, Mayor Fu would have to obtain the approval of the Japanese Army authorities before making such a bold move.

A correspondent in the *North-China Daily News* (Aug. 24), in referring to the gambling evil, particularly the "palace" at No. 346 Ave. Haig, pointed out that gambling in China had been forbidden for centuries in the Ching Dynasty, and the anti-gambling code of the Ching Dynasty had been carried over into the Republic and was now embodied in Articles 266-270 of the Chinese Criminal Code which prescribes punishments of imprisonment for three years and a fine of $3,000 for persons gambling in public places, professional gamblers and persons providing such places or assembling others for the purpose of gambling. Article 270 provides that public officers who shield other persons in the commission of gambling offences, shall be liable to punishment prescribed in the appropriate article, increased by one-half.

As for the operators of opium-smoking places and dealers in Japanese heroin, it is only necessary to point out that persons found guilty of either, were subjected to military court-martial and capital punishment. But that was before the Japanese Army brought the "new order" to China.

The evil effect of the gambling craze was again indicated in numerous court cases in the First Special District Court last week, one case involving Woo Zung-tsiang, an apprentice employed by the Kwang Shing Machinery Works at 50 Edinburgh Road. Woo had been given $2,500 to deposit in the bank, but instead he went to the Ave. Haig gambling house, where he quickly lost all the money. He was given eight months' imprisonment.

As stated in previous articles bearing on the gambling situation which has developed in Shanghai's environs since the formation of the Nanking Government, there are now three major places, the new "palace" at 346 Ave. Haig, popularly known as the "Liu Ka" or House of Six Nations," the China Club, which is owned by officials of the Wang Ching-wei regime and serves as headquarters for Nanking officials while in Shanghai, and Farrens, Ltd., which is owned by foreigners and caters chiefly to the foreign trade. Farrens is located on Great Western Road, only a short distance from the American Columbia Country Club.

Manchuria—The Story Of a Great Failure

BY JOHN AHLERS

MANCHURIA again looms large on the political and economic horizons of Dai Nippon. Tokyo feels compelled to advocate further rigorous curtailment of Japanese development enterprises in Manchuria. Kwantung Army leaders stall and try to induce the home government to forward as much as posible of the funds and supplies they have been promised. So-called Japan-Manchukuo trade conferences held last week simultaneously at Tokyo and Hsinking endeavored to work out a new schedule for Japanese supplies to Manchuria within the new maximum limit of Yen 1,500,000,000 per annum set by Tokyo for Nipponese exports to Manchuria. Concurrent discussions between the Konoye Government and Kwantung Army chiefs dealt with other Manchurian problems. Japanese newspapers venture to forecast another compromise. Indications are that on the altar of this compromise the remainder of non-Japanese foreign trade in Manchuria and in the Kwantung Leased Territory will be sacrificed.

The Hsinking government had already announced that from September 1, 1940, the Manchurian foreign trade control law will be revised and the sphere of its application extended. New special control laws covering imports of daily necessities and luxuries are to be decreed, avowedly for the purpose of further reducing imports into Manchuria of goods of both categories. These laws are expected to bring the establishment of another series of import monopolies in the form of business associations enjoying the exclusive right of importing and distributing certain foreign commodities. The *Manchuria Daily News*, mouthpiece of the Kwantung Army, last week revealed that the creation of no fewer than 32 new "import control unions" is under consideration.

The new trade regulations certainly will close in the Maginot Line of Manchurian commercial policy the last loopholes through which non-Japanese foreign goods continued to enter the country in competition with Nippon-made products. In the future, no other western goods than those considered by the Japanese as absolutely indispensable will be admitted to Manchuria. With war-torn Europe's export capacities at a record low, it is chiefly American commodities which in Manchuria are destined to encounter doors of entrance closed tighter than ever. The Nipponese want to prevent, in particular, American goods for civilian consumption from replacing such Japanese goods as Dai Nippon no longer can afford to yield to Manchuria.

Faced with severe shortages of all sorts of raw materials, capital goods and goods of consumption, Japan no longer is in a position to maintain her recent level of exports to Manchuria. Even prior to the China war, Japan's most outstanding economists expressed sincere doubts whether without foreign assistance their country would be able, in the long run, to provide Manchuria with the huge funds and supplies required for the materialization of the Kwantung Army's ambition to transform Manchuria into the most formidable military base on the Far Eastern continent. The China war proved an additional heavy taxation of Japan's resources and, for some time, seemed to jeopardize her Manchurian plans. After a period of serious friction between the Kwantung Army and other military factions in the Japanese camp, Lt.-Gen. Itagaki, as War Minister in 1938, arranged for a compromise under whose terms the Nipponese fighting forces in China were to receive all supplies necessary for carrying on the war while "development" of occupied China proper was to be postponed until after the completion of the Manchurian economic schemes. This arrangement resulted in a first curtailment of Japanese allotments of capital funds and materials supplies to Manchuria, though Japan-Manchuria capital issue and trade figures continued to rise as a result of yen depreciation, inflation and huge price increases. These latter three factors tend to disguise the fact that in reality Dai Nippon had to cut down on investments in Manchuria.

Badly surprised by European war developments, which early this summer began to indicate a possibility that the fighting in the Old World might terminate much earlier than originally expected in Japan, Tokyo today feels confronted with the necessity of effecting special reservations of money and supplies for eventual participation in the final stages of the European war, or at least for a threat of such participation. As things are, no other couutry is inclined to believe that Japan is sufficiently prepared, economically and financially, to embark suddenly upon a third major foreign enterprise—this time against Southeast Asia. The economic and financial position of contemporary Japan is too well-known to permit the illusion gaining ground that Dai Nippon at the present time could face a long war with powers other than China. Reserves for such a venture will have to be accumulated, and with the China war recently intensified they can be accumulated only at the expense of investments in Manchuria.

This problem confronted the Yonai Government, and Prince Konoye did not overlook its magnitude and difficulties. When he formed his new Government, he took care to entrust three important portfolios to men who, though not exactly spokesmen of the Kwantung Army, are well acquainted with Manchurian affairs and can expect a serious hearing in Kwantung Army circles. These men are War Minister Tojo, formerly chief-of-staff of the Kwantung Army; Foreign Minister Matsuoka, a former President of the South Manchuria Railway Company, and Cabinet Planning Board President Hoshino, until recently director-general of the General Affairs Board of the Manchukuo State Council. These men today enable Prince Konoye to talk over matters with the Kwantung Army in an atmosphere of greater understanding and willingness to compromise than formerly prevailed between Kwntung Army officers and Tokyo ministers.

The Manchurian problem is the more serious for the Japanese, since not only Japan proper but equally Manchuria is in the pangs of a serious crisis. Vicious inflation in recent months showed a much sharper advance in Manchuria than in Japan proper. The Central Bank of Manchu's average note issue during the first half of this year was 59 percent above the past year's first six months. The level of officially controlled prices in Manchuria has increased almost 100 percent over the pre-war level, and actual price increases are much higher. The country is so short of foodstuffs that the supply of rice, sugar and other goods of primary necessity has

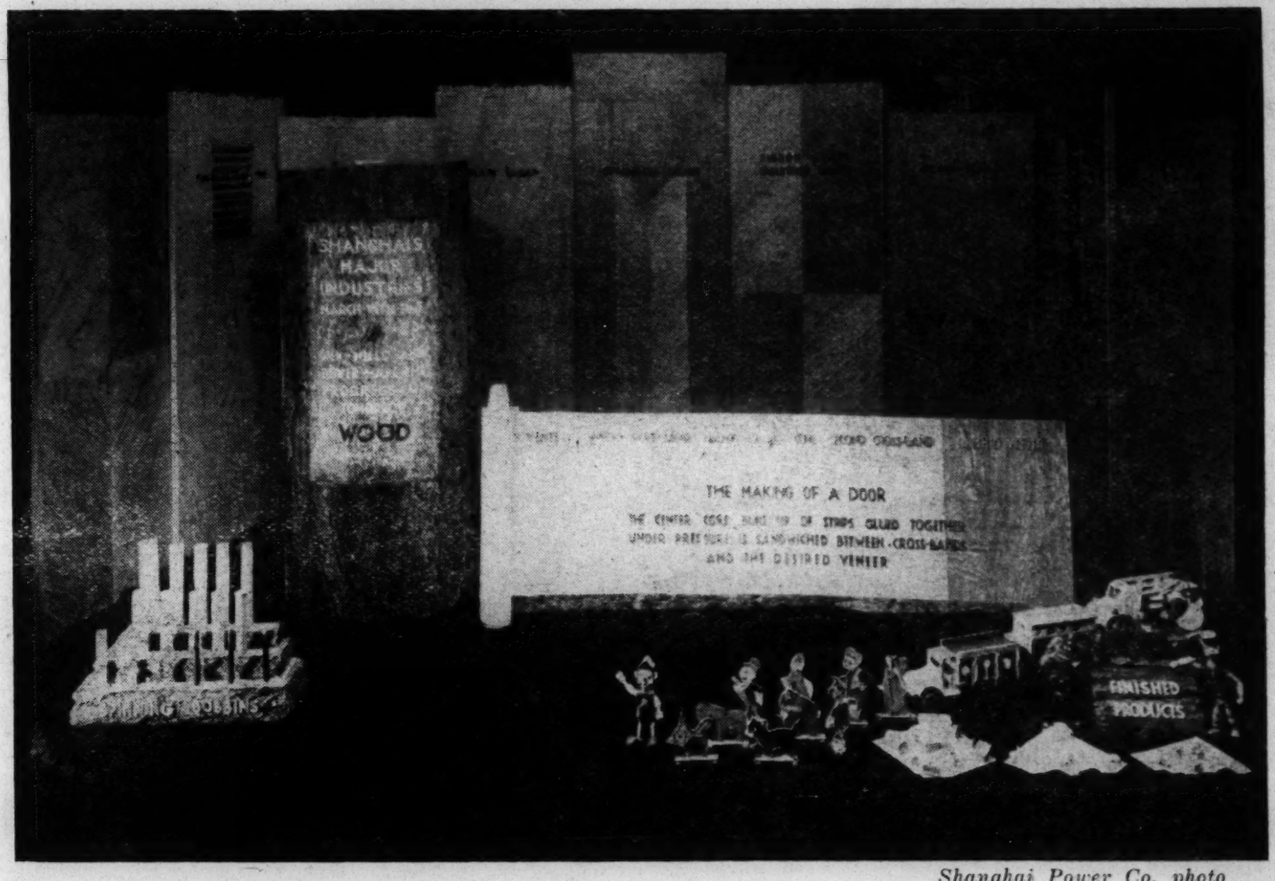
been rationed on the basis of ticket systems. "Bread-lines" in front of retail shops have become a common feature of street life in numerous Manchurian cities.

Even Kwantung Army leaders, the Tokyo press indicates, no longer deny the partial failure of their "planned economy" in Manchuria and advocate some "new deal" there, while admitting that Japan cannot do more to promote the Manchurian economic schemes than she has done already. Agreement was reached during the last days of the Yonai Cabinet to reduce 1940-41 investments of 105 special corporations in Manchuria by 24 percent from M$2,640,000,000 to M$2,000,000,000—and the necessity of a further cut in these investment plans no longer is denied. Such costly projects as the Fushun coal liquefaction plant are to be indefinitely postponed. Instead of building new miscellaneous metal-working factories in Manchuria, dozens of small and medium enterprises of this sort, now idle in Japan, are to be moved to the Continent. The value of Japanese exports to Manchuria for the current calendar year is to be limited to Yen 1,500,000,000 i.e. below the recent monthly averages.

At the same time, the Japanese managers of Manchuria propose to readjust the whole structure of the official and semi-official corporations in the Northeastern Provinces. Until very recently, the operation of these corporations in all Nipponese reports had been described as highly satisfactory. Foreign observers' frequent statements to the contrary were turned down as ill-willed Japanese propaganda. Now, however, unrentability of many of the corporations in question suddenly is being admitted. "There has been a tendency of these concerns to be pitted against each other, resulting in great waste of materials, funds and personnel and the irregular development of industry," a recent press release of the Hsinking regime points out. "There has hitherto been a tendency on the part of special corporations to follow methods of management disregarding production cost and to indulge in reckless use of materials, funds and personnel," it goes on. "Planned economy" after the German pattern failed to yield in Manchuria the expected results, and "in order to rectify these defects the good points of capitalistic management will be adopted and efforts will be made to nationalize management." After almost nine years of experimenting, this is a rather belated realization.

The above admissions of the Hsinking brain-trusters apply to industrial concerns primarily, but the big agricultural monopoly corporations in Manchuria have proved still less satisfactory. The soya bean monopoly, instituted late last fall, has been a complete flop. The bad organization of this monopoly, which was to handle the Northeastern Provinces' standard staple crop, disorganized the whole cereals trade, and the low monopoly prices paid to farmers not only induced the latter to withhold from the monopoly's agents part of last year's crop, but at the same time to reduce the cultivation of soya beans this year. Similar lack of success is the fate of the other Japanese-made cereal monopolies. But the agricultural schemers in Manchuria have not yet learned their lesson: plans decided upon by the Hsinking government this month provide for the generalization of officially regulated disposal of crops, and for the extension of governmental control to oil-bearing seeds. As an example of Japanese capacity in the field of "planned economy," and of what is in store for the Nippon-controlled parts of China proper, Manchuria today is less impressive than ever.

The Woodworking Industry of Shanghai



Shanghai Power Co. photo

The above exhibit appeared recently in the show window of the Shanghai Power Company on Nanking Road. It illustrates the stages in the making of a door, from the rough timber to the finish. Other wood products are also shown.

Britain Fighting Desperately for Survival as First Year of World War II Draws to a Close

A dismal anniversary, the first anniversary of the outbreak of World War II, is approaching. One year ago today the Supreme Soviet in Moscow ratified the Soviet-German non-aggression pact which had been signed on Aug. 23, 1939. On September 1, Herr Albert Forster, regional Nazi leader in Danzig, proclaimed the *anschluss* of the then Free City with the German Reich. Hitler acknowledged the act of union and moved his troops into the Polish Corridor. On Sept. 2, Britain and France delivered an ultimatum to Germany, demanding the withdrawal of German troops from Polish territory. The ultimatum was repeated the following day, with a two-hour time limit. On Sept. 3, no reply having been received, the British Government declared war on Germany. France followed suit on Sept. 4. The second World War had begun.

Seven European countries have been subjugated by Germany in the first year of the conflict and six of these were neutrals. Warsaw fell on Sept. 27, 1939, Copenhagen and Oslo were occupied on Apr. 9, 1940, Luxembourg on May 10, Amsterdam on May 14, Brussels on May 17 and Paris on June 14. Soviet Russia waged war on Finland, wrenched away a large slice of its territory and has since "absorbed" the Baltic states of Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia and the Rumanian provinces of Bessarabia and Bukovina. Italy entered the war on June 10 on the side of Germany and this month succeeded in grabbing the British protectorate of Somaliland in northeast Africa.

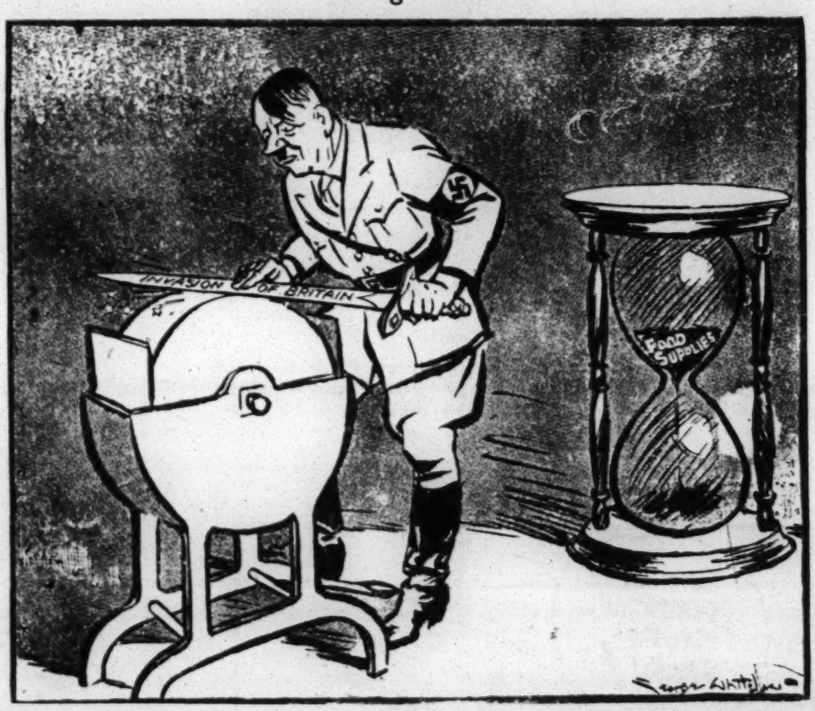
Now, as the first year of the conflict is about to pass into history, the aerial *blitzkrieg* of the Nazis against England is proceeding with a rising crescendo and the world awaits the outcome of the titanic struggle with the keenest anxiety and foreboding. No one knows what developments the coming year will bring. Will it leave England prostrate under the Nazi heel, or will the British lion succeed in hurling back the Nazi attackers and thus open a way to counter-attack on the legions of Europe's new Napoleon?

There are some who incline to the view that if the Nazi attack on England fails, and the war arrives at a stalemate, a patched-up Anglo-German peace may be arranged, and that Germany, after treating her war wounds, will unleash her forces against Soviet Russia, where her true aims are believed still to lie.

An uncertain element is the United States, which is giving all possible aid to Britain—"short of war." American neutrality has long been a fiction. Non-belligerency would be a more accurate description of America's position. Will America, in her desire to aid Britain effectively, commit some flagrantly unneutral act which would automatically blot out the faint line which distinguishes non-belligerency from belligerency? One can only speculate as to the possibility. It is plain, however, that present Washington policy is moving the United States ever closer to more active participation in the war against Germany. The greatest restraining influence is the fact that President Roosevelt's armament program is only just begun and will take a long time to complete. Another restraint is the fact that a Presidential election is looming and the great section of the American population which is opposed to America's entry into the war must not be prematurely antagonized. If, as many believe, it is President Roosevelt's resolve to take his country into the war, this should become apparent very soon after the election, which is due in November.

Meanwhile, the Battle of England is getting into its stride. Nazi bombers are ranging over England, hurling down thousands of tons of high explosives which must be wreaking considerably more havoc than British officialdom finds it expedient to acknowledge. Britain is retaliating with fierce attacks on industrial centers in Germany, and Berlin is equally reluctant to admit that any great damage is being done. Britain is fighting fiercely, and it may well be that an important factor in British morale is the by no means vain hope that after the November election in the United States, that country will take a still more positive stand on Britain's side.

Time is Against Him?



London Daily Herald

The Balkan situation continues to threaten an extension of the conflict. Hungary is reported to have mobilized after having failed to secure territorial cessions (Transylvania) from Rumania, and Greco-Italian relations continue strained. No one will be surprised if the antagonisms flare into armed conflict. Neither Germany nor Italy desire a Balkan conflagration at this time, for they are concentrating supreme efforts on the task of subduing England and the British Empire and do not wish to be deflected from this paramount purpose by hostilities between the smaller states on their borders.

All in all, prospects for the coming period are far from encouraging. Apart from the terrors of war, the grim specter of famine begins to loom on Europe's horizon. With winter approaching, the tortured peoples of Europe can view the coming months with nothing but anxiety. And the exigencies of the war are such that they can expect little relief from outside. War, and not human need, is now the supreme law of existence. There cannot be even an approach to humanitarianism until it ends.

THE WAR IN CARTOONS

Leopold and Petain

London Daily Herald

Little Nazi:— "Look, I have named them Leopold and Petain. Three months ago you'd never have thought they would do a trick like that."

How Hitler Changes the Map

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

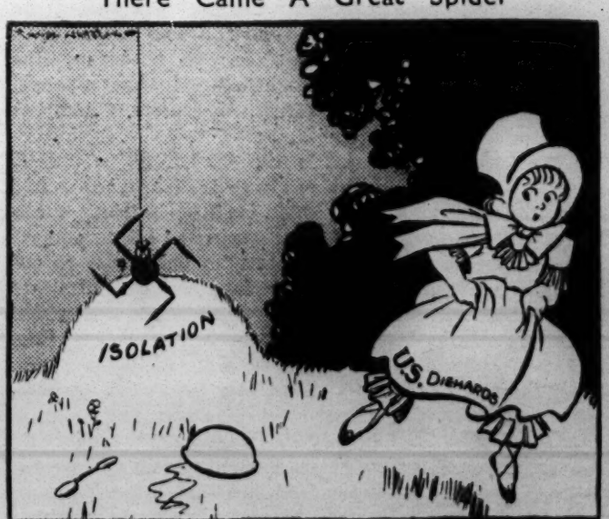
The Eagle's Mate

Daily Herald, London

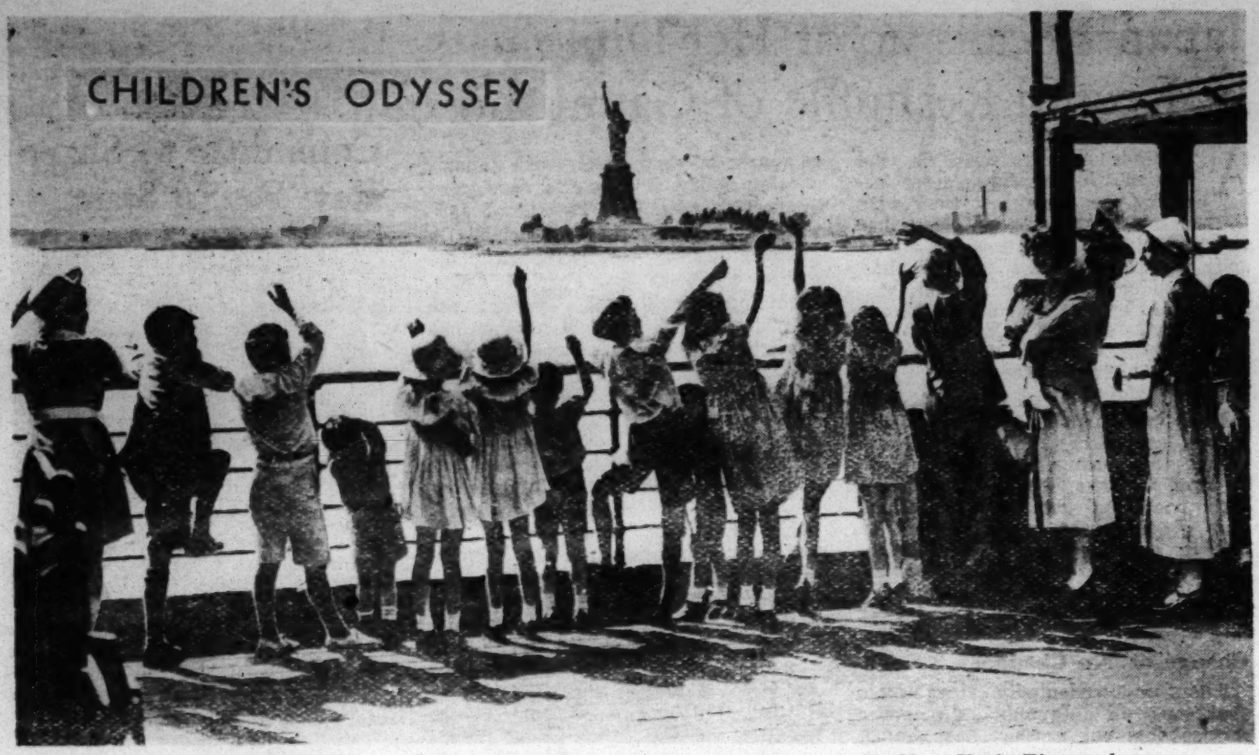
"Make Up Your Mind!"

Los Angeles Times

"There Came A Great Spider"



London Daily Herald



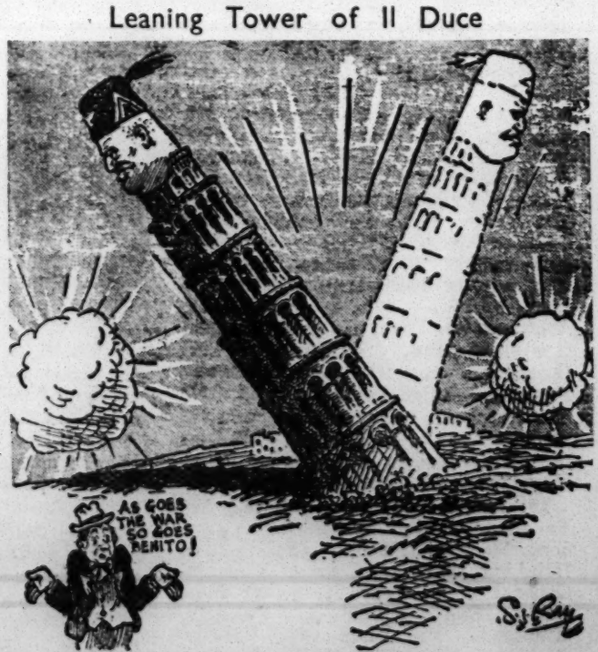
New York Times photo

The first contingent of some 200,000 "guest children," youthful refugees from the British Isles, on board a ship entering New York harbor. The children will live with American families for the duration of the war. They are shown waving to the famous Statue of Liberty.

The Baltic-Balkan "Swing"

Glasgow Bulletin

Leaning Tower of Il Duce



Ray in Kansas City Star

Japan Recalls 40 of Her Diplomats In Record Reshuffle of Gaimusho

A further step forward in the reorientation of Japan's foreign policy was taken last week with the announcement from Tokyo that a vast reshuffle of Japanese diplomatic and consular officials abroad had gotten under way. The reshuffle was being made by Mr. Kensuke Matsuoka, the new Foreign Minister, in collaboration with Mr. Chuichi Ohashi, Acting Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Many of Japan's principal ambassadors, ministers, embassy counsellors and consuls-general, about 40 in number, have been recalled from their posts and some new selections have already been made. Assent of foreign governments to these selections was expected in time to submit the list for approval to a meeting of the Japanese Cabinet on Tuesday of this week.

Change or No Change?

The unprecedentedly large-scale shake-up in Japan's diplomatic service does not presage any change in Japan's foreign policy, Mr. Yakichiro Suma, Foreign Office spokesman, told press representatives in Tokyo on Aug. 23. It had nothing to do with the abilities, inabilities, merits or demerits, and far less with any relationships between Japan and the countries to which these envoys and officials were accredited. It was simply a matter of injecting "freshness" into Japanese representation abroad, he asserted, and nothing more.

The Tokyo *Asahi* had a different and more credible explanation for the reshuffle, which, it said, was due to the necessity "to purge the Japanese diplomatic service of pro-British and pro-American elements."

Diplomats recalled or to be recalled include Mr. Kensuke Horinouchi, Ambassador in Washington; Mr. Shigenori Togo, Ambassador in Moscow; Mr. Toshihiko Taketomi, Ambassador in Ankara; Mr. Masaaki Hotta, Minister-at-Large in China; Mr. Kazue Kuwashima, Ambassador in Rio de Janeiro; Mr. Renzo Sawada, Ambassador in France, and 15 Ministers to Mexico, Spain, Canada, Iran, Union of South Africa, Afghanistan, Peru, Hungary, Argentina, Finland, Rumania, Chile, Colombia, Venezuela, Latvia, Egypt, Panama, Bulgaria and Iraq. No mention has been made of the Ambassadors to Berlin and Rome, or the Ambassador to London, Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu.

In addition to the above, five Embassy counsellors—in China, London, Moscow, Rio de Janeiro and Hsinking—have been axed. Consuls-General recalled are those at New York, San Francisco, Calcutta, Manila, Chicago, Vladivostok, Prague, Hamburg, Wellington, N.Z., Honolulu and London.

Last Year's 'Revolt'

While—despite Mr. Suma's statement—there exists a firm belief that the diplomatic and consular reshuffle is connected very closely with Japan's foreign policy, it may also have some connection with the "revolt" of Japanese Foreign Office officials in October of last year. Practically the entire staff of the Foreign Office, including some 300 subordinate officials, turned in their resignations on Oct. 6, 1939 as a protest against a Cabinet decision to create a Ministry of Trade to absorb the Commercial Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office and handle all diplomatic negotiations relating to Japan's foreign commerce. The revolting officials contended that creation of the new Ministry with such functions would divide the country's diplomacy in a harmful manner.

The "revolt" lasted one week and ended on Oct. 13 when a compromise arrangement was made by Admiral Nomura, Foreign Minister in the Abe Cabinet, whereby any division of Japan's diplomacy as a result of the creation of the Ministry of Trade would be avoided. The revolting officials had also objected to the new Ministry having the right to appoint commercial attaches to Japan's foreign embassies, as originally proposed. Admiral Nomura retreated on this point, too, and the right to make such appointments still rests with the Gaimusho.

Miura Joined In

The "revolt" attracted to its banner a number of Japanese diplomatic and consular representatives abroad and resignations poured into Tokyo. Mr. Yoshiaki Miura, Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, sent his resignation to Tokyo on Oct. 10 and was joined in this move by 40 diplomatic and consular officials of Japan in this city. Mr. Miura told the press that it was necessary for Japan's diplomatic organization to function in a unified manner. Diplomatic representatives, he said, feared most the receipt of orders from the home government by two different channels, which would be the case if the new Ministry of Trade functioned according to the original plan.

If the present shake-up is motivated, as the *Asahi* declared, by the desire to purge Japan's foreign service of pro-British and pro-American elements, at least one section in Britain—the press—has not been slow in responding with the now customary gesture of appeasement. *Domei* reported from London on Aug. 24 that British newspapers, which showed marked antagonism toward Japan when Britons were arrested in that country on charges of espionage recently, have now "changed their attitude" again. As evidence, the Japanese agency cited the fact that *The Statist*, influential London economic journal, had just issued an 84-page "Japan Supplement" describing Japan's industrial development. The supplement contained articles by 35 well-known Japanese authorities and an article by Prince Fumimaro Konoye, the Japanese Premier, the report stated.

Committee to Shape New Fascist State

Efforts of Japan's Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, to organize a Preparatory Committee for the establishment of a "new political structure" for Dai Nippon—a structure which bids fair to resemble fascism and totalitarianism—bore fruit last week with the announcement by *Domei* that such a committee had been formed to include the following persons:

Political Representatives

Count Yoriyasu Arima, chairman of the Central Board of Industrial Unions.

Mr. Toshio Shiratori, former Japanese Ambassador to Italy.

Mr. Zenjiro Horikiri, chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Spiritual Mobilization League.

Mr. Gotaro Ogawa, former Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Mr Tadahiko Okada, member of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Yonezo Maeda, former Minister of Railways and member of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Ryutaro Nagai, former Minister of Communications and member of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Yasuo Kanemitsu, former Minister of Overseas Affairs and member of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Kiyoshi Akita, former Minister of Welfare and member of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Fumio Goto, former Minister of Home Affairs and member of the House of Peers.

Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, former Minister of Home Affairs and president of the League for the Reconstruction of East Asia.

Colonel Kingoro Hashimoto, president of the Dai Nippon Youth Party.

Mr. Seigo Nakano, president of the Tohokai Party.

Mr. Tsutomu Okazaki, president of the Association of Village Masters.

Baron Iwakusu Ida, member of the House of Peers, and Mr. Yoshihisa Kuzuo.

Educational Circles

Viscount Dr. Masatoshi Okochi, member of the House of Peers; and

Dr. Yuzuru Hiraga, president of the Tokyo Imperial University.

Financial Circles

Mr. Yoshiaki Hatta, president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Japan; and

Mr. Takashi Isaka, president of the Tokyo Gas Company.

Journalistic Circles

Mr. Inosuke Furuno, president of the *Domei Tsushin Sha.*

Mr. Taketora Ogata, managing-director of the *Asahi Shimbun.*

Mr. Shingoro Takaishi, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi Shimbun;* and

Mr. Matsutaro Shoriki, president of the *Yomiuri Shimbun.*

Konoye Lays Down Principles of Japan's New Political Structure

A MANIFESTO defining the principles upon which Japan's "new political structure" is to be erected was read out in Tokyo on Aug. 28 by Prince Fumimaro Konoye, the Premier, at the inaugural meeting of the Preparatory Committee which is charged with the task of working out blueprints of the country's new domestic order. A summary of the manifesto, as cabled to Shanghai by the *Domei* agency, is as follows:

"In the midst of worldwide disturbance, Japan is now going forward with an unparalleled task, the creation of a new order in East Asia.

Total Power Sought

"If Japan is to bring the China Affair to a successful conclusion while adjusting herself to the international situation, and to take active part in the establishment of a new world order, she must concentrate on this task the total power of the nation to the utmost degree so as to be in a position to take in an independent manner, swiftly and resolutely, appropriate measures to meet whatever situation may arise.

"To this end, Japan must perfect a national defense structure of the highest degree. The basis of such a structure is a powerful internal structure.

"Consequently there has arisen a pressing demand for the establishment of a new structure in politics, economy, education, culture and all domains of State life and of the people. This indeed is a national demand transcending the cabinet, any faction, or the individual.

Nation's Fate Involved

"It is not a demand of temporary character for the carrying out of any specific policy, but of a permanent one to render possible the powerful pursuance of any policy when the necessity arises. "Whether or not Japan can establish such a strong national structure will decide the very rise or fall of the nation."

Harmonious cooperation between the High Command and the administrative branch of the Government, the consolidation of state mechanisms and the heightening of their efficiency, and the establishment of new parliamentary structure to assist the Throne, were cited by Prince Konoye as among the items to be considered by the national organization.

"The aim of the new national structure," Prince Konoye declared, "is the uniting of the total energies of the State and people, to make one living whole of our 100,000,000 fellow countrymen and to enable them to fulfil perfectly their duties as the Throne's subjects. In order to attain this goal, each one of us must be enabled to fulfil that duty in the performance of his daily task."

Fundamental Points

Describing the structure's fundamental points, the Premier said, "The people should be enabled to partake from the inside in the establishing of the country's cultural and economic policies, and at the same time these policies should reach all spheres of national life."

Prince Konoye characterized the undertaking as a "nationwide movement to assist the Throne. It is not merely a spiritual movement in the narrow sense, but aims at enhancing the political ideals and political consciousness of the nation. . . The movement is highly political in nature, but it is by no means a movement for a political party. . . . The new national structure movement aims to supersede old party politics postulated upon Liberalism.

No Single Party

"It is essentially national, all-embracing and public spirited in character. It aims at the concentration and unification of the nation's entire power. It's activities extend to the whole life of the Nation."

Prince Konoye emphasized in his manifesto that the national structure could not take the form of a political party, or follow the pattern of a single party system which the Premier pointed out "takes a 'part' and makes the 'whole' thereof; considers State and Party as one and the same things; it views opposition to the Party as a revolt against the State; it renders the permanent ruling position to one party with the head of that Party as the personal wielder of the power to govern."

Such a system the Premier declared, is unacceptable to Japan where "it is the privilege of all subjects of His Imperial Majesty to assist the Throne, and that privilege cannot be monopolized either by a single individual or a single party. . . .

"In short, the new national structure means a nation-wide and permanent organization in which Japanese people of all walks of life are to fulfil their duty of assisting the Throne."

Rising Sun Over the Netherlands Indies

Wu Te-chen Compares Quezon with Sun-Yat-sen

Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Commonwealth, was felicitated on his 62nd birthday, August 20, by General Wu Te-chen, former Mayor of Greater Shanghai and now director of the Overseas Affairs Board in Chungking. The General broadcast his congratulatory message and compared Senor Quezon with two great national leaders, Sun Yat-sen and George Washington. The Philippines President recently made himself dictator of the Commonwealth when a number of bills were passed almost unanimously by a rubber-stamp Congress at Manila, giving him power to lay down the law to labor, conscript wealth and limit the freedom of the individual. General Wu in his speech said:" The Filipino people are fortunate to possess a statesman like Senor Quezon to steer their ship of state in the present troubled waters."

Chungking Hardened by Air Raids; Japan Is U.S.$46,000,000 Poorer

AMERICAN RED CROSS SUCCORS RAID VICTIMS

The American Red Cross has donated U.S.$10,000 to the Chungking Municipal Council for the relief of air-raid victims, Dr. K. C. Wu, Mayor of China's war-time capital, announced on Aug. 26, according to a Havas Report. The fund will be administered by a committee of three, consisting of Mr. Willys R. Peck, Counsellor of the American Embassy, Mr. Arnold Vaught of the Friends' Service Council, and Mr. F. Tillman Durdin, correspondent of the New York Times.

The intensification of Japanese effort to raze Chungking by airbombing, to wipe it out materially and as a center of national hope, has met with repercussions which the Japanese militarists could hardly have expected, although the signs were visible enough. The American embargo on exports of scrap-iron and aviation gasoline was one such backfire; the rousing ire of American public opinion, repudiating an attempt of politicians early in June to negotiate a new trade treaty with Japan, was another; and in China itself the will to resist, uncompromised by rumors of cracking (except along lines of policy which would insure resistance) was most important of all.

Imitating the Nazis

The Japanese were delighted during the spring with the success of relentless German air-bombing which broke the morale of Europe's finest armies. Japanese imitation was carried out with the avowed purpose of "bombing the resistance out of Chungking." In conjunction with the air-raids a lightning offensive was carried out against Ichang some hundreds of miles below Chungking, in an evident attempt to combine the German tactic of land action with demoralizing air action, which had proved so successful in Flanders. Ichang was taken and the offensive petered out with little more accomplished by the Japanese than the conquest of a more extended front and a longer line of communications to defend. What conclusions must be drawn from this inadequate aggression? That China can be compared to a huge rock which the petty hammerings of a human being fail to disturb. It took the Chinese people years to make up their minds to resist Japan; it may take years more to change them.

As for the actual accomplishments of Japanese bombings over Chungking, 38 raids were carried out between the beginning of May and August 22 (Japanese reports claim 32). An official Chinese estimate puts the loss of human life after smoke of 2,500 tons of bombs had cleared, at 2,051, less than one death per ton of explosive. Naturally many more were wounded and maimed for life—3,479 altogether. The only possible excuse for such an expenditure of Japan's wealth would be to crack the Chinese morale. Here is what Lin Yu-tang wrote about that on August 23:

"On the morning of August 20 (after the worst raid of the year) I was strolling through the streets and I was amazed to see a shopkeeper laying out a porcelain display. I said, "That is not a display of porcelain but a display of Chinese nerves." The famous writer went on to describe the routine activity of Chinese government officials in continuing their office work as soon as the all-clear signals permit them to issue forth from dugouts; the perfect organization of rescue workers who start cleaning up before the all-clear signals sound; the quiet resignation of Chinese housewives to their never-ending task of house-cleaning after the last bomb reverberations have shaken the last bit of plaster from walls and ceilings.

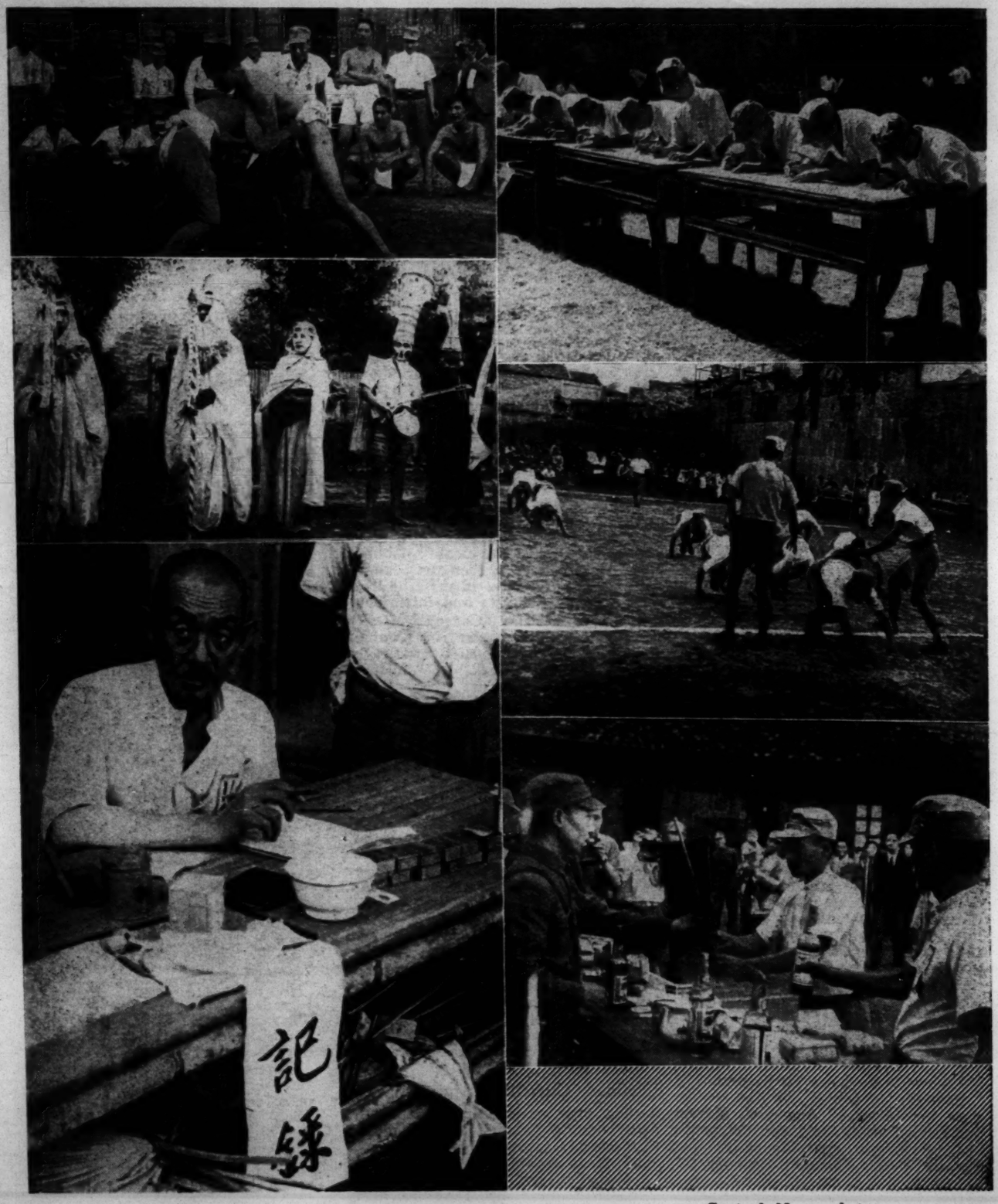
It is possible that in the near future the Japanese will have even less excuse from a military standpoint to bomb Chungking than they have at present, for the Government

When Japanese Planes Bombed Chengtu

Photos by Thomas Kwang

These picture were taken after Japanese planes had raided Chengtu, capital of Szechwan Province, on July 24. In the upper view members of the Air-raid Defense Corps, aided by officers and cadets of the Central Military Academy, are helping clear debris from one of the main streets. Below, Gen. Teng Shi-hou, Pacification Commissioner for Szechwan and Sikang (center, with walking-stick), is watching an old engine pumping water to extinguish a fire caused by one of the Japanese bombs.

Japanese Prisoners of War Are Well-Treated



Central News photos

While Chinese prisoners of war are usually killed by their captors, Japanese prisoners receive unusually good treatment in China, as these pictures, showing them at play, indicate. Top left, is a wrestling match between two prisoners, while the picture immediately below shows a contest in disguises. Top, right, portrays a contest in arithmetical calculation, and beneath it a frog race. The gentleman in the lower left picture, himself a Japanese prisoner, is the referee. Lower right shows a Chinese officer distributing awards to the winners. All pictures were taken at a prison camp near Chungking.

has announced that all official offices will be moved from the capital to the nearby countryside during the remainder of the "bombing season", according to *Reuter* report of August 24. Only offices connected with municipal admininstration, economics, communications and relief centers will remain. It is reported that the departments will be set up at Ya-en, western Szechwan, but this is unconfirmed. So the Japanese may be bombing an undefended open town and the cries against such an "atrocity" will rise higher still in the countries that count—like the United States.

The Cost to Japan

The expense of this Japanese blasting is high, according to Chinese figures. In the 38 bombings surveyed, Japan invested U.S.$46,000,000 in bombs, gasoline, loss of 64 machines and 448 airmen. Besides the small number of civilian deaths caused by 3,300 planes employed, there was a comparatively small amount of material damage done to Chungking itself; *Transocean* reported not more than U.S.$1,000,000 worth. In the two raids which nearly wiped out the ancient walled city last week, however, 40,000 people were made homeless. For these the municipal authorities are said to be considering the construction of matsheds at a cost of $10,000. In the meantime, tea, congee and bread is doled out and in some cases cash. Many are leaving the city. The Government has already ordered the staffs and families of officials to evacuate and to register all evacuated buildings with the National Military Council before going.

Foreign Property Damage

For the period covering all 38 raids, 17,000 Chinese buildings have been destroyed and few foreign business firms, missions or diplomatic buildings have escaped some sort of damage. The great conflagrations that swept the city on August 19 and 20, brought complete destruction to offices of the American Asiatic Underwriters, Asia-Films, the Asia Life Insurance Company, Barry Dodwell, Ltd., Butterfield and Swire, the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Jardine Matheson and Company, Mackenzie and Company, the Philippidis Bros. Co., the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, the Union Franco-Chinois de Navigation, the China Inland Mission, the Methodist Mission's Institutional Church, the National Bible Society of Scotland, the Hospital of the United Church of Canada, the Chungking Y.M.C.A. and the residence of Mr. J. H. Schwer, American businessman.

Partially damaged in the raids were the offices of Anderson, Meyer and Company, Arnhold and Company Ltd., Carlowitz and Company, the German Defag Company, Dupont de Nemours and Company, the Groupe Chine, the Intercontinent Air Corporation, the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Company and the Press Hostel offices of the United Press, the Associated Press, Havas, Reuters, D.N.B., and Transocean. It is reported that the most important Mohammedan mosques in the city are in ruins. Flames have razed the 700-year-old Western Mosque built by early Mohammedan settlers from the northwest, and the Southern Mosque has suffered a similar fate. To lessen the fire hazard the municipal authorities have decided to cut additional fire lanes through heavily built areas. Every fifteenth house in every row of houses will be torn down for this purpose, as will every house already damaged during an air-raid.

Japanese Violate Agreement

The Japanese airmen violated their government's agreement not to bomb the foreign embassy areas on the south bank of the Yangtsze when 80 planes dropped missiles in the vicinity of the German Embassy on August 23. The embassy was damaged by concussion, as were the premises of William Hunt and Company, the French Marine headquarters and a building of the China Inland Mission. On the following day, 50 Japanese planes roared over Kweilin, completely demolishing the newly-rebuilt hospital of the Southern Baptist Convention Mission. The hospital's entire store of medical supplies was destroyed, the total damage amounting to more than $100,000. The hospital had been razed by Japanese action in 1938, but was rebuilt and rededicated early last year. The Japanese report on the Kweilin raid, released through *Domei*, declared that 1,500 railway freight wagons "full of Chungking military stores....were attacked near Kweilin junction and all were set on fire or wrecked by accurate bombing." If such is the case, then the bombing of the hospital must likewise be looked upon as accurate and intentional.

The American Church Mission building at Chuanhsien, in Kwangsi province, was completely destroyed following an attack by Japanese bombers on August 25, *Havas* reported. Two bombs fell squarely into the mission compound.

The Japanese announced considerable bombing activity in the Ningpo area last week, particularly along the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway. It was claimed that several gasoline dumps between Ningpo and Kikow were blown up during a raid on Friday. In northeastern Kwangsi, Japanese army planes staged a raid over Hingan and Chuanchow on Sunday, claiming the destruction of railway cars. Nearer the front lines, on the same day army planes were reported to have bombed Laohkow on the Han River in northwestern Hupeh. It was said that the attacking craft destroyed new concentrations of military supplies assembled by the Chungking government in preparation for the reorganization of the armies in the Fifth War Zone.

Chinese Guerrillas Active

The most surprising report of the week was a Japanese admission that Lianchen, a town on the Yangtsze not far from Anking, which they had captured early in the war, was "smashed into" by Japanese army units and bluejackets with the aid of air reconnaissance on August 23. The sector is up-river from Nanking. Evidently the entire area has been in Chinese hands for some time. The Japanese communique declared that Kaichengkiao, north of Lianchen, was bombed that day and Chinese machine-gun posts 15 miles north of Anking were wiped out. On August 24 a Japanese army column working in cooperation with bluejackets crushed the main force of the Chinese 176th Division and the 4th Regiment of the Peace Preservation Corps near Siangan in southern Anhwei Province, according to Japanese report.

The war front as a whole remained quiet during the week with, however, several minor successes claimed by Chinese guerrilla units. It was reported on August 24 that mobile Chinese units had cut the railway between Peiping and Tientsin in consequence of which many of the city gates of Peiping were kept closed during the day. This was the first activity shown by guerrillas in the area for some time past, and was carried out in conjunction with recent attacks on Japanese communications in Hopei and Shansi Provinces. On the southeast China coast, Chinese forces claim the rout of Japanese naval units occupying the islands of Shangchwan and Hsiachwan, 125 miles southwest of Hongkong on August 24. The islands were taken by the Japanese on August 15.

American Labor Says Ford Most Beneficial

Fortune, an American social-economic magazine with a good reputation for impartiality although it is patronized largely by businessmen, published in its June issue a survey of American labor opinion on questions of vital interest to labor. Among the queries was one which indicated that a cross-section of workers in the U.S. believe Henry Ford has done more for labor as a whole than any outstanding present-day leader.

The question listed 11 names of labor leaders, politicians and industrialists and asked: Which of these people do you feel have been on the whole helpful to labor and which harmful?

	Helpful	*Harmful*	*Don't Know*
Henry Ford ...	73.6%	12.3%	14.1%
Senator Wagner	51.8	5.6	42.6
William Green .	49.7	18.2	32.1
Secretary of Labor Perkins	43.4	19.4	37.2
Alfred P. Sloan, Jr.	25.5	7.7	66.8
Senator Robert La Follette ..	22.0	5.5	72.5
Senator Burton K. Wheeler .	19.1	3.2	77.7
John L. Lewis .	32.6	44.6	22.8
Norman Thomas	14.1	20.5	65.4
Tom Girdler ..	4.4	9.7	85.9
Earl Browder .	4.2	39.4	56.4

Commenting on the results, the magazine said: "It is a significant reflection of the fact that what U.S. labor wants most for its toil is a high wage rather than the recognition of economic and political principles."

British Mails from Far East, Canada Lost

A consignment of mail destined for Great Britain from Canada, Newfoundland, Japan and the Leeward Islands was lost recently as the result of "enemy action," the British Postmaster-General announced on August 23, according to a *Transocean* report from Stockholm.

The Strategic Geography of Southeastern England

Time Magazine

Editor's Note: Due to technical difficulties, it has not been possible to reproduce in full detail the map of southeastern England (pages 506-7) as it appeared originally in Time magazine. Nevertheless readers will find the map as reproduced helpful in picking out strategically important spots in the current Nazi attack on England.

On the two following pages Time presents a map of Southeastern England. For centuries men have been accustomed to describe it as the political, financial and cultural centre of the British Empire. Its military geography was generally dismissed with one word, invulnerable. Across its wind-whipped moat—the English Channel—no invader passed to establish a position on British soil in nearly 900 years, except with the consent of feuding Britons. Yet in this area, at Pevensey in 1066, William and his mailed Norman horsemen beached the open boats in which they had crossed from the estuary of the Somme and marched inland to conquer England. And thrice since then this coast has been seriously threatened by an invading army.

In 1588 watch fires burned on its cliffs when the world's greatest fleet approached bearing the flower of Spain's Army. That great Armada was worsted in fierce fighting with Effingham's Fleet and practically destroyed by a storm in North Sea. In 1759 Louis XV's Army waited in Brittany for Admiral Conflans to break the British blockade of Brest, abandoned its plan to invade Britain when Admiral Sir Edward Hawke dispersed the French Fleet at Quiberon Bay. Again in the winter of 1804-05 Napoleon gathered a host of 150,000 men across the Channel, but his indecisive admirals never succeeded in luring the British Fleet away to the West Indies and finally he turned his back and marched off to beat the Austrians at Ulm.

But the 18 miles of water between Calais and the chalk cliffs of Dover justly retained its reputation as an unpassable rampart so long as Britain remained mistress of the seas. It would still be so in 1940 had not Britain in the last seven years allowed herself to become blinded to the fact that to have the world's greatest navy is no longer to be secure.

The difference has been made by air power. Weeks ago Germany's air fleet closed the coast of Southeastern England to British shipping far more effectively than it was ever closed by submarines in 1914-18. Months ago German air power made the restricted waters of the Channel unsafe for the heavy units of the British Fleet and the fall of France underscored that fact. With the capture of the Channel coast near Calais it also became possible for Hitler to emplace heavy artillery units to command not only the Channel but the British shore opposite—guns which because they fire from steady platforms can outshoot those of the British Fleet.

To Hitler two possible types of attack on Britain then opened: 1) to besiege it, 2) to assault it. The siege began late in June. German submarines, inactive since March, put to sea again, and British shipping losses rapidly mounted. At the same time the air arm supplemented the U-boat campaign by attacking convoys and docks as well as bombarding industrial objectives.

With an air siege being conducted for the first time in history, Southeastern England immediately became a strategic area of the first importance. Bombers in limited number first began raiding industrial establishments, mostly at night, with inevitable casualties to women and children. This was interpreted as preliminary to much heavier raids on R. A. F. fields (indicated on the map by red windsocks), to wreck shops and trap airplanes on the ground, drop tons of bombs at the establishments that furnish Britain with its munitions of war, its food, its utilities such as gas, electricity and water. Prime objectives for this bombardment are the docks of the Thames estuary, the great industrial area encircling London, the vast manufacturing district in the area near Birmingham, which is to England what the Pittsburgh area is to the U. S.

So highly developed is the economy of Southeastern England, that natural bombing objectives lie almost end to end to end from Folkestone to Birmingham, from Bournemouth to Lowestoft. On the map, factories and other industrial establishments are shown by white buildings, naval bases by anchored ships, main power plants by miniature power houses at Hove and Watford, big oil storage centres by tanks. Among these chief objectives are: aircraft factories at London, Feltham, Hatfield, Kingston, Hayes, Weybridge, Birmingham, Coventry, Cowes; munitions works at Portsmouth and Chatham; automotive works at Coventry, Birmingham, Oxford.

As mature as Southeastern England's economic muscular system is its system of arterial communications. The British railway system (shown in red) radiates from London south to the Channel coast, west to the great coal and iron supplies of Wales, northwest to the Midlands, north to the industrial and naval establishments of Scotland. Developed for peaceful commerce, it is an ideal system for movement of troops and supplies, complete to a belt line running along the south coast which serves as the forward supply line for Britain's defending Army. It is also highly vulnerable to bombing attacks. Directed at the juncntions and yards, they can snarl up Britain's military supply system. Recently large rush orders for rails were placed in the U. S. in anticipation of repairs that would be needed. Supplementing the railroads for slower supply are the rivers and the main canals. Less vulnerable to bombing attacks, these water passages could also be closed if bombers could sink ships and barges in narrow channels or topple bridges into streams.

Previously no population with the fortitude of the British had been exposed to total air attack. But Britain, assuming that she could not be starved and strangled into submission by attacks on her shipping, disorganization of her communications, and damage to her industrial plants, early this summer laid plans to meet a German assault as the culmination of the siege. German military writers have long speculated on the possibility of taking Britain by storm. Many of them (notably Strategist Ewald Banse, author of **Germany Prepares for War**) have written that with the Channel ports in German hands, invasion is no trick at all.

As early as June the British evacuated all women, children and foreigners from all areas within 20 miles of the coast shown on the map. Bridges were blown up, low areas flooded, and men with guns—both soldiers and parashots—were to be seen behind every shrub. Gun emplacements and trenches were constructed throughout this area, which became virtually an armed camp.

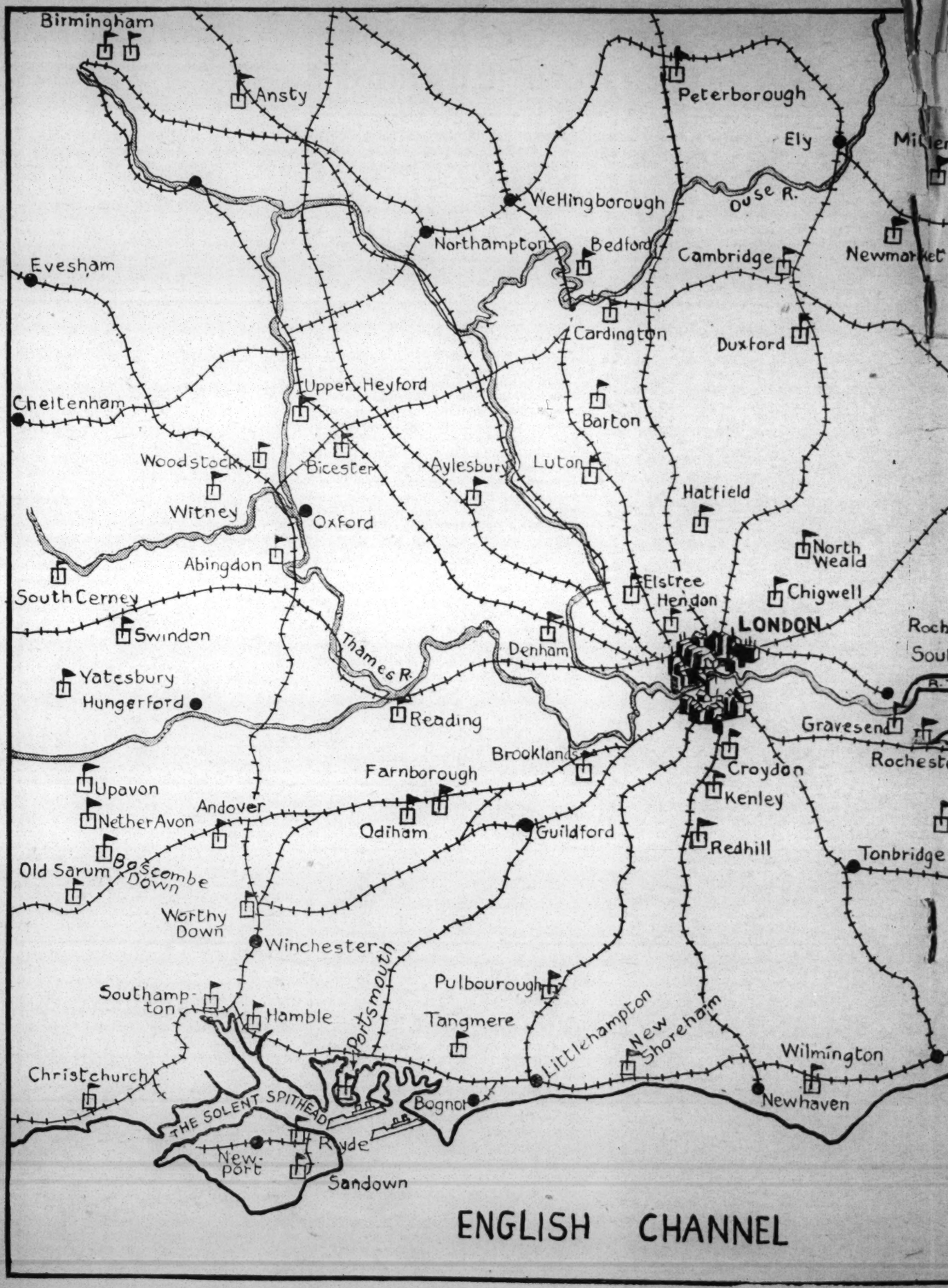
The region of greatest danger was the area opposite the narrow Strait of Dover, which German guns and air power seemingly made impassable for all but the lighter units of the British Navy. With only these light vessels to oppose them, this region obviously became the most tempting for a German landing.

Landing attacks are of all military operations the most difficult. For minutes while they are in small boats heading for the beach, troops are helplessly exposed to fire from shore. By sudden descents initial landings may be made, but then they must be quickly widened and deepended to five miles or more to keep the field artillery of the defenders from pounding the landing parties on the beachhead. Next, to land heavy equipment including larger guns and tanks as well as men in numbers for a major invasion it is necessary to bring large vessels into shore. To protect these a penetration of 15 to 20 miles is necessary so that heavy artillery cannot hammer the landing facilities.

Winston Churchill recently estimated that it would take 200 to 250 vessels to land five divisions, and such large convoys would also invite fleet attacks at sea. But if large units of the British Fleet attempt to operate in the narrow waters near Dover they would be exposed to heavy German air, U-boat and artillery attack, and would probably suffer losses.

The British of course suspected that with the enemy in control of the entire European coast from North Cape to the Pyrenees, the Germans might make simultaneous descents on various parts of the British Isles, including Eire. Initial landings of small units of 1,000 men or so the British did not hope to prevent entirely. But their vigilance was aimed at confining such landings to the beacheads until the British Fleet could come up to cut off the landing parties from all reinforcements except by air.

Their plans looked to the further possibility that under these circumstances the fate of action might be decided by command of the air. If the British could command the air locally, as they appear to have done for a time at Dunkirk, they could put the invaders in an extremely uncomfortable position. If the Germans could command it they could lend their landing parties the equivalent of artillery support before artillery was actually landed. They could also land parachute troops and others to assist in the penetrations necessary to protect beachheads. Even if the original landing operations were not themselves successful, the British Fleet might so expose itself that it would lose too many vessels to be able to continue the defense of Britain. These were the grim possibilities which the British had to face when they again studied the strategic problem of defending their southeastern coast.



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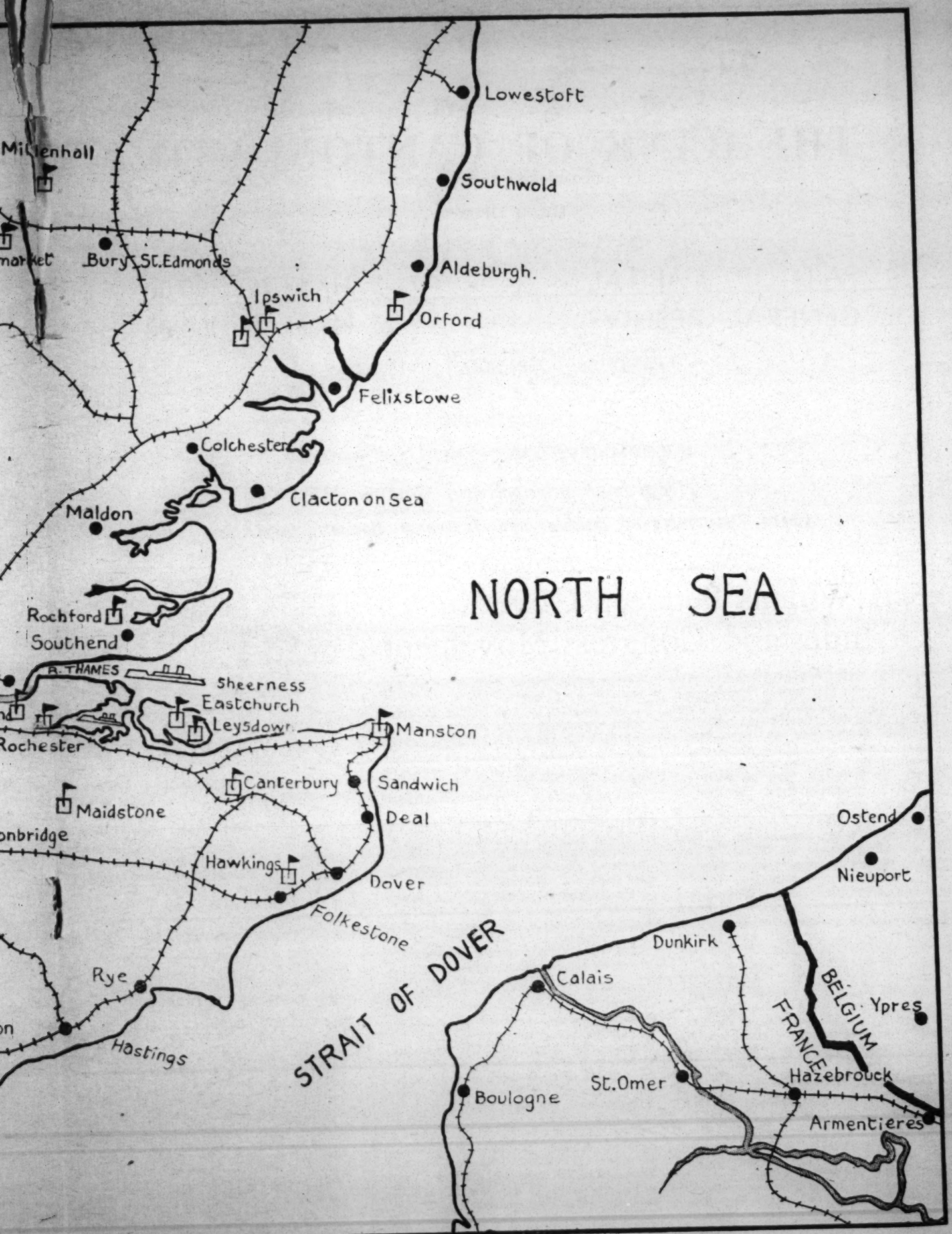

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Rift Widens Between Government Of India and Congress Movement

THE rift widened last week between the Indian Government and the Indian National Congress. The Government clamped down further restrictions on any public manifestation of India's demand for freedom and clapped another Indian leader in jail; the Congress flatly rejected an invitation from the Viceroy to parley on the subject of increasing India's war effort.

From Tokyo, *Transocean* relayed a revealing report on Indian affairs given by the Japanese Consul-General at Simla, Mr. Wakamatsu, to the *Hochi Shimbun*. Mr. Wakamatsu stated, according to the German agency, that growing unrest in the Indian frontier regions has led to ever greater efforts on the part of the Congress Party towards securing complete independence. Already, he said, the Party has started a passive resistance movement and as a result the government is arresting all persons suspected of anti-British activities or of working for independence. Some 10,000 have so far been jailed.

Repressive Measures

Another measure taken by the Government has been to spread 10,000 Nepalese soldiers throughout India, as the feeling in Nepal is at present considered anti-British. Penalties for circulating rumors are severe. Natives are prohibited from listening to German radio broadcasts. The consul's report added that war committees have been formed in all parts of India to collect voluntary contributions for the Empire war chest, but have so far proved useless as no one contributes to them.

On August 25 an Indian Government communique was issued announcing that "drilling of a military nature and the wearing of uniforms resembling military or official uniforms are no longer lawful activities." This was in reply to a resolution passed two days earlier by the Congress Working Committee, which referred to the prohibition on August 5 of the activities mentioned, and concluded by directing that the normal routine of the Congress volunteers be continued.

On August 26 it was learned, again through Tokyo, that M. Shankarial, Secretary-General of the All-India bloc, had been arrested by the authorities in Calcutta on a charge of violating the National Defense Act.

Congress Won't Meet Viceroy

The Indian attitude vis-a-vis the government has reached a point of intransigeance from which it seems there can be no retreat. The National Congress meeting at Wardha decided on August 22 that there was no common meeting ground between the Viceroy and the Congress President for discussion of the future of India on the basis of the Viceregal declaration of August 8, promising India eventual Dominion status. Abdul Kaam Azad, President of the Congress, in making the announcement said that if a new situation arose in which there could be advantage to such a meeting, he would always be willing to cooperate. According to *Transocean*, the Congress then requested the Indian people to join with it in condemning Britain's attitude by means of public demonstrations and other methods.

Minor successes were scored during the week by the government in obtaining cooperation from small groups. The Arabic press came out in support of prosecution of the war and the Council of the National Liberal Federation on August 26 adopted a resolution suggesting certain clarifications and modifications in the Viceroy's August 8 offer, in order to evoke a "wholehearted response from the people of India in prosecution of the war." The resolution asked for assurances that India's future partnership in the British Commonwealth shall not be subject to qualifications and declared that a definite time-limit should be set for India's attainment of Dominion status.

Chow En-lai Confers With General Chiang

Chow En-lai, prominent Communist leader, arrived in Chungking from Yenan, Shensi Province, on August 25 to confer with General Chiang Kai-shek. A *Reuter* dispatch surmised that outstanding issues between the Communist Party and the National Government would be discussed. According to the *Sin Wan Pao*, Chow is to be appointed Vice-Director of the Political Affairs Commission of the National Government. The paper also reported that General Chen Chien, Director of General Chiang's Provisional headquarters in the northwest, will be appointed director of the Commission.

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China Revives Courier System to Augment Means of Transportation

BY RAMON N. LEE

INTENSIFIED Japanese blockade with the closure of the British Burma and French Indo-China roads has brought about the revival of the century-old *I-chan* system in China. The nation's reserve of men and animal power is being exploited to transport wood oil, tea, silk, wool, and other vital exports as well as inter-provincial and inter-district commodities in face of a possible shortage of gasoline and cars in the future.

Thousands have been mobilized for this purpose. And thousands more will reinforce them to bring back to life, in a modern setting, the little-known but romantic historical figures of couriers and runners of old, who trod the Imperial roads to help weld the country into an empire. Their fellows of today tread highways and footpaths to help fight the war of resistance, to alleviate transportation difficulties.

Started in Chou Dynasty

China's *I-chan* system was installed, for the transmission of official dispatches, in the early Chou dynasty (1122-249 B.C.). Mencius said, about 330 B.C., that a good deed "travels faster than a message transmitted by couriers." It developed into a national institution in the Chin dynasty (249-206 B.C.) when regular stations were established along the various Imperial roads with "station masters," "hostels," and stables. The stations kept carts, horses and runners for the delivery of official documents and to facilitate travelers on the road. Liu Pan, the first emperor of the Han dynasty (206 B.C.-220 A.D.), started his career as a "station master" at Szeshan in present-day northern Kiangsu.

During the Han dynasty, China had 29,635 *I-chan* stations. The distance between the stations was 10-30 *li*, or about 5-15 kilometers.

Station Masters and Clerks

The system was further improved in the Tang dynasty (620-907 A.D.). Each station had a station master with a number of clerks, drivers, and liverymen. Stations in a county were placed under the management of the magistrate, while those in the provinces were under the direction of the garrison commander. The national system was placed under the control of the War Department, as the main purpose of the *I-chan* system was the transmission of official intelligence and dispatches. During that time, the country had 1,297 land stations, 260 riverside stations, and 86 land-river stations. Each land station had eight to 75 horses, and each riverside station four junks.

The system was so perfected then, that when Yang Kwei-fei, famous beauty and consort of Emperor Ming-Huang, wanted to eat *lichi*, the delicious fruit was brought from southern Szechwan to Changan (the then capital and present-day Sian) in eight days by mounted couriers. This was good speed, for the distance between southern Szechwan and Sian was more than 1,500 kilometers, and it takes the present Szechwan-Shensi bus service seven days, barring breakdowns, to make the trip.

The Yuan dynasty (1280-1368 A.D.), its vast territory covering Asia and part of Europe, had the most complicated *I-chan* system in Chinese history. It had ordinary stations named *Chanchi* and express stations named *Chitipu* or special delivery stations. The empire was divided into 10 districts. The Shantung-Shansi-Hopei district had 175 land stations with 12,298 horses, 1,069 carts, 1,982 oxen and 4,908 donkeys; and 21 riverside stations with 950 junks, 268 horses, 200 oxen, 395 donkeys, and 500 sheep. The Honan-Kiangpei district had 179 stations. The Liaoyang district had 120 stations as well as five dog stations with 3,000 dogs for transportation over the snow-covered prairie. The Kiang-Che district had 262 stations, both land and riverside. Kiangsi had 154 stations. Hu-Kwang had 173 stations. Shensi had 81 stations. Szechwan had 132 stations. Yunnan had 78 stations. And Kansu had six stations with 400 horses, 149 oxen, 171 donkeys and 650 sheep. Korea had 40 land stations, and 30 sea-port stations.

During the Ching dynasty (1644-1911 A.D.), there were 185 *I-chan* stations in Chili, 29 in Mukden, 38 in Kirin, 36 in Heilungkiang, 139 in Shantung, 125 in Shansi, 120 in Honan, 40 in Kiangsu, 81 in Anhwei, 47 in Kiangsi, 68 in Fukien, 59 in Chekiang, 71 in Hupeh, 62 in Hunan, 129 in Shensi, 331 in Kansu, 65 in Szechwan, 10 in Kwangtung, 19 in Kwangsi, 81 in Yunnan, 23 in Kweichow, 16 Mongolian stations under the Hsifengkow head office, and 10 under the Kupeikow head office. Besides, there were also a number of military stations in outlying frontier districts, enabling dispatch couriers and travelers to reach all corners of Cathay.

Imperial Court Couriers

Mounted court couriers were the most romantic of the *I-chan* travelers. With a small flag attached to the collar of their coat, they galloped on Imperial roads at full speed. At the relays, the couriers changed from one horse to another without alight-

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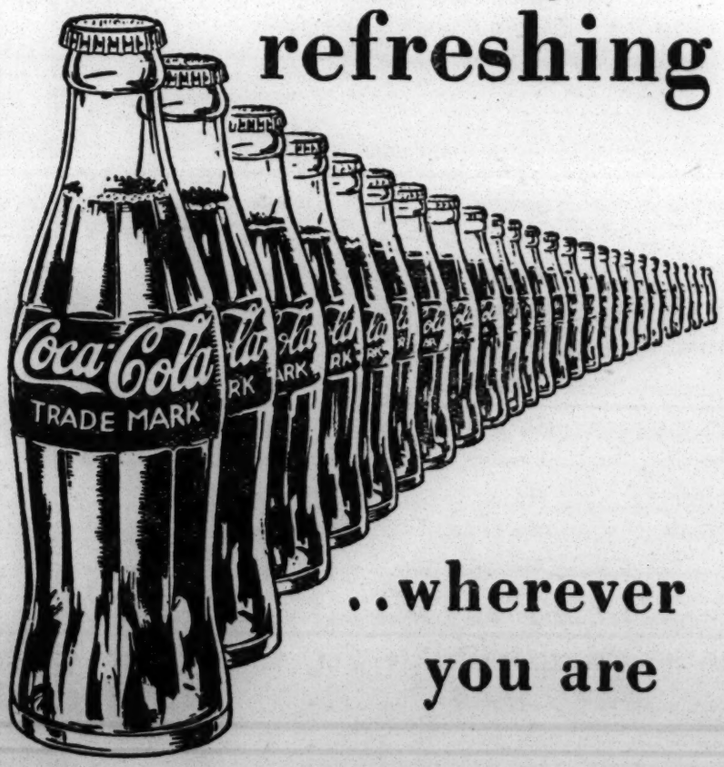

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ing. They would only stop when the destination was reached.

The use of the *I-chan* system for the transportationn of commodities and war supplies, however, began at a much later time. It was Marquis Tso Tsung-tang who first employed it for large-scale transportation during his northwest campaign in 1862-1877. During his Sinkiang expedition, the old statesman built the 2,500-kilometer Imperial road from Sian to Urumchi (now Tihua), capital of Sinkiang. He also organized a sizeable transportation troop composed of coolies, horses and camels to bring supplies and provisions for the army which had to fight its way through the barren Black Gobi. This troop kept his army well provided throughout the long years of the campaign.

Afterwards, the system fell into disuse in face of the introduction of modern means of communication. For more than half a century men forgot it—until the present war and the intensification of the Japanese blockade revived it.

Back to the Handcart

This type of pneumatic-tired handcart is coming into more and more extensive use in Free China as a substitute for motor trucks which must depend upon expensive and hard-to-obtain gasoline. Man-drawn vehicles have never disappeared from China because of the incredible cheapness of labor power.

The System is Revived

Chekiang Province was one of the first to make full use of the *I-chan* system in wartime communications. A special office was established in April, 1939 to centralize the province's human and animal transportation. It has three departments handling junk, cart and carrying-coolie services.

The Chinese Post Office also used the courier system in the transportation of letters and packages between Chungking and Kweiyang. A total of 842 bags or 17,323 kilograms of mail was transported in the three months of trial at the end of 1938. The service was later suspended, but is to be resumed again soon.

In the middle of July, the Chinese Ministry of Communications called a meeting to discuss various pressing communication problems and plans for the revival of the *I-chan* system, which was voted during the Seventh Plenary Session of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Kuomintang in Chungking at the beginning of July. The conference decided to make fuller use of the existing highways, waterways and footpaths for the transportation of goods and commodities. The Ministry has 5,599 kilometers of highways, 355 kilometers of cart roads, 2,678 kilometers of waterways served by its Animal Transportation Bureau, which was first established in early 1939. There are also 3,864 kilometers of highways, 247 kilometers of cart roads, and 1,276 kilometers of waterways under the management of the various provincial governments. The local highways, Imperial roads and rivers are also used by private merchants in the transportation of goods and commodities not subjected to state or provincial control. Thousands of men, animals, carts and junks are plying these thoroughfares to supplement the nation's motor and steamship transportation.

To Mobilize 100,000

The Ministry plans to mobilize 100,000 more men and 10,000 pneumatic-tired or iron-girdled carts to increase the present force. Means of transportation, whether carts, pack animals, or carrying coolies, are to be decided by local conditions, for the highest possible efficiency. The transportation is to be done in relays, so that the men may return to their home base the same day or at most the next day. The management of the service will be put on a more or less military basis to ensure efficiency.

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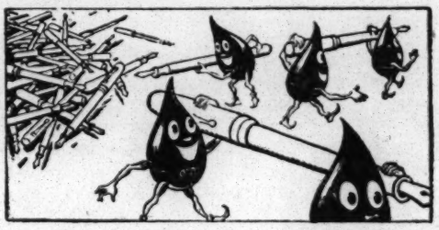

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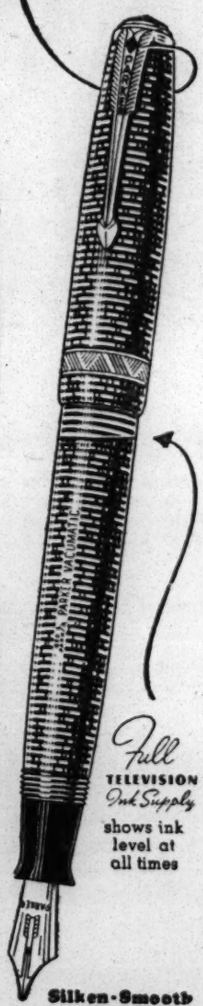

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It is estimated by the Ministry that 250 carrying-coolies can carry 600 tons of goods each month, equivalent to the transportation capacity of 200 three-ton trucks. Mule-carts in the northwest can carry 1,500 kilograms of goods each, while a horse in the southwest can take 80 kilograms, a coolie 40 kilograms. Service will first begin on international and national routes, and will eventually be extended to the vast network of highways, waterways and footpaths throughout the country to give wartime China a steady, if slow, means of transportation.

Chungking, Aug. 8, 1940.

F.D.R. Blames Howard For Non-cooperation

Mr. Roy Howard, head of the vast American Scripps-Howard newspaper chain and of the *United Press* news agency, was named by President Roosevelt at a press conference on August 21, as one American who is not cooperating in the national defense program. The President said he had asked Mr. Howard to tour South America to get the reaction in newspaper circles to present United States policy, and more particularly to "Fifth Column" activity in Latin America.

The President pointed to Mr. Howard as the man best fitted for such a mission because of his wide circle of acquaintances. He named the publisher when asked by a correspondent to identify the man referred to in the Chicago third term acceptance speech on July 19, as the one person who was not "cooperating." Mr. Howard, it will be recalled, came out in support of Republican Presidential candidate Wendell Willkie at the time of the latter's nomination.

Unable to reply to the President's charge in person, Mr. Howard who was junketting through Australian skies aboard the Pan-American Airline's new New Zealand Clipper plane, had a loyal supporter in his chief editor, George B. Parker. Mr. Parker revealed to the press the contents of a letter written by Mr. Howard to the President on June 5. An exerpt follows:

What Howard Wrote

"It has been twenty years since I spent any time in South America, other than a brief round trip by air. During those years I have lost my contacts with the politics and personalities of the continent.

"As I speak neither Spanish nor Portuguese, the establishment of new contacts would be a slow process and it would be erroneous to believe that my personal affairs played any part in my decision.

"No personal consideration ever has or ever will interfere with my rendering you or anyone in your position any public service for which I am qualified....

"It is my belief that in times such as these, I may be in a better position to render some service through a medium with which I have had forty years of experience rather than through one with which I am wholly unfamiliar."

Body of Trotsky Denied U.S. Entry

A DISPUTE between the State Department in Washington and Mr. Albert Goldman, attorney for the late Leon Trotsky, exiled Russian revolutionist and leader of the Fourth International who was murdered in Mexico City last week, has developed in connection with attempts by Mr. Goldman to have the body of the slain revolutionist taken to New York for cremation and burial.

Leon Trotsky and Natalia, His Wife

This is a comparatively recent picture of the late Leon Trotsky and his wife Natalia, who is reported to be suffering from nervous prostration following the murder of her husband by a man believed to have been employed by Stalin's secret service. Two sons and two daughters of the famous revolutionist were hounded to death or killed by Stalin. His widow and grandson are the only surviving members of the family.

According to reports from Mexico City by *United Press*, Mr. Goldman applied to the American Consul-General in Mexico City for a certificate that the body had been properly sealed. Such a certificate, he contended, was the only legal requirement for admission of a body to the United States. The Consul-General referred the matter to the State Department, which announced on Aug. 25 that the body would not be admitted.

Protest to Washington

Mr. Goldman then addressed a message to Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in which he said that refusal to allow Trotsky's body to enter the United States would be "without authority in law and highly arbitrary." The State Department assigned no reasons for its stand, but informed circles in Washington asserted that Trotsky's followers in America planned to erect a shrine to the murdered revolutionist, and it was believed this would engender intense feeling between rival Communist and Socialist groups in the United States.

Mr. Goldman stated, however, that Trotsky's followers only planned to hold a memorial service "to honor the memory of a great and historic figure, and to protest against his murder by Stalin's secret service." He also indicated that he might apply to the United States Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus if the American authorities persisted in their refusal to permit Trotsky's body to enter the United States. However, the body was cremated in Mexico City on Wednesday of this week.

Assassin, Wife Held

Meanwhile Trotsky's assassin, a 36-year-old Persian-born Paris journalist named Jacques Mornard van den Dreschd, alias Jackson, is being held in the municipal jail at Mexico City and will face trial for murder, the maximum sentence for which, under Mexican law, is 30 years' imprisonment. Also held is Sylvia Ageloff, his supposed wife, who has protested her innocence of any part in the killing of Trotsky.

Dreschd had known Trotsky for only eight months and had been accepted in the household as a close friend. Trotsky's secretary Joseph Hansen, told the press he was certain Dreschd was an agent of Stalin's G.P.U. or secret police and that he might have had a hand in the previous attempt on Trotsky's life on May 24. According to a *Transocean* report, the Mexican police have received numerous letters giving information as to the real identity of the assassin, who attacked Trotsky in his study with a pick-axe and inflicted fatal wounds.

Trotsky's Last Message

With his dying breath, Trotsky managed to speak a last message to his followers all over the world, saying: "Tell our friends I am sure that the Fourth International will be victorious. Go forward!"

The Mexican Government permitted Trotsky's body to lie in state prior to the funeral ceremony, and according to a *Transocean* report 150,000 people, from working men and women to the highest personages in the nation, filed past the bier to do honor to the memory of the great revolutionist.

China - Trotskyists Pay Tribute to Leader

Statements in Chinese and English have been issued in Shanghai by the Communist League of China, section of the Fourth International, paying tribute to the memory of Leon Trotsky and laying the responsibility for his assassination at the door of Dictator Stalin. The statement in English declared:

"By the death of Leon Trotsky, the workers and oppressed peoples of all the world, including China, have lost their most gifted and ardent champion. Tirelessly and selflessly and without thought for his personal welfare or safety, he battled for more than 40 years in the cause of the downtrodden and oppressed. To this great liberating struggle he brought a diversity of talents rarely given to a single man. Together with Lenin he led the Russian Revolution to victory and created the Red Army which fought off its enemies. Despite the later degeneration of the Soviet state, he continued its most able revolutionary defender and labored indefatigably for its revival by promoting the cause of the international socialist revolution.

"He kept undeviatingly to this course in the face of streams of slander, monstrous frame-ups and continual threats against his life by the Kremlin clique and their hired agents.

"The hand of Stalin, guiding the hand of the assassin who encompassed his death, has brought the career of the great revolutionist to a premature end. In his writings and labors, as well as by his exemplary life as a man and a revolutionist, Leon Trotsky has bequeathed a rich heritage to the international proletariat and all the oppressed. Under the banner which he unfurled and so bravely upheld until his fast breath—the banner of the Fourth International — his great work will reach fruition. This will be an imperishable monument to Leon Trotsky, who lived and died for the emancipation of mankind."

A *United Press* report from Moscow the day after Trotsky died, said that the Soviet newspapers mentioned the death of the great revolutionist in a 29-word dispatch from New York which "emphasized" that he had been murdered by one of his "closest followers." The following day, according to the same agency, Stalin's organ *Pravda* attacked the dead man as an "international spy" whose whole life had been characterized by "treachery, perfidy, political duplicity and hypocrisy." This — from the authors of the Stalin-Hitler pact!

In London, a number of demonstrators picketed the Soviet Embassy, carrying placards which read: "Trotsky has been murdered by Stalin, but the Fourth International lives on!"

Japan's National Belt Tightened Some More

Japan tightened its belt once again last week as a new series of restrictions on the use of food, raw materials for industry and "luxuries," was announced. During the past few months the nation has undergone progressive self-abnegation in all sorts of commodities which have come to be looked upon as non-essential to the prosecution of the Empire's "manifest destiny" in East Asia. The production of all luxury goods was prohibited July 7 and it was announced then that restrictions would be placed on the use of electricity by factories.

Nickel Use Curtailed

The use of nickel for manufacture, except in certain specified articles, was prohibited in Japan on August 24. The metal is an essential in the production of war materials and must be imported into the country from Canada and Norway. Conceivably the restriction will have an adverse effect on all those manufacturers who produce barbers' instruments, knives and forks and bicycles.

In connection with the ban placed on nickel it was reported by the *Asahi* earlier in the week that the Japanese Government has decided to eliminate 600 of the 1,006 machine-tool manufacturing plants in the country. This measure, said the paper, is due to the faulty production methods of many of the smaller firms which grew from present war conditions. In future only 16 major plants and 300 sub-contracting machine-tool shops will be permitted to function. Many of the banned shops are expected to amalgamate with larger factories.

Sake from Acorns

Another result of the effort to consume smaller quantities of essential materials was the announcement (which *Havas* characterized as "rather startling") that acorns may be used in future to supplant rice in the making of Japan's national beverage, *sake*. The Riken Company, which has allegedly discovered a process of manufacture, expects to make 5,000,000 gallons a year. Another report indicating the straits to which the national food supply has come, is the curtailment of sugar for Yokohama's foreigners to one-half pound a month—the same allowance now allotted the Japanese.

Sightseeing buses and golf caddies also come in for war-time measures. The buses will be turned into ordinary passenger conveyances according to a plan of the Metropolitan Police, *Havas* reported on August 24. As for caddies, golfers must henceforth tote their own clubs, according to a decision of the Japan Golf Association on August 24. This decision was arrived at because the Association suddenly found that the ancient Scottish sport must be brought in line with the "spirit of reform" now sweeping the country. Yet another restriction was announced during the week with the banning of Paramount News and other foreign news films from the public theaters of Japan. In the future the Japan Newsreel Company will have exclusive right to show news features.

Perhaps it is in conjunction with these measures that the Shrine Bureau of the Home Ministry launched a campaign last week to bring piety to a supreme level in Japan. Every family will henceforth be urged to possess its own altar. Before it, twice a day, the worshipper will be able to contemplate the indispensable qualities of the government which makes self-sacrifice a matter beyond voluntary action.

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Japan Seeks Increase In South American Trade

Prospects of increasing Japanese trade with South America are poor. This is the view of a member of the Japanese Foreign Office who recently took part in the Japanese trade conference at Rio de Janeiro. The report of his opinion was given to the *United Press* in Washington by the Department of Commerce, which gleaned it from Japanese press reports. By this circuitous route it was learned that the Japanese official had even suggested that trade with Latin America be restricted in view of the fact that Latin American nations want to purchase industrial chemicals and plant equipment which Japan at present finds great difficulty in supplying. The Washington Department of Commerce, however, said that as a result of the conference at Rio, Japan is studying the establishment of a permanent organization of government and business officials concerned with Latin America.

Japan Congratulates Italy On Somaliland Victory

Japan has formally congratulated Italy on the conquest of British Somaliland through the Japanese Ambassador to Rome, Mr. Eiji Amau. The envoy called on Italian Foreign Minister Galeazzo Ciano on August 26 to offer the felicitations in person. The two officials then exchanged views on the latest developments in the Far East and in Europe, according to *Domei*.

Local Police Form Liaison Body in Renewed Effort to End Terrorism

LAST week was Shanghai's first in almost two months to be comparatively free from political terrorism. It was also marked by the first positive attempt on the part of the three municipal governments to coordinate their efforts to strangle terrorism.

On Tuesday, representatives of the Shanghai Municipal Council and the puppet City Government of Greater Shanghai met with police observers from the French Concession and the Japanese Consul-General in the S.M.C. building to discuss measures for closer cooperation in the elimination of political gangsterism. The only delegation at the meeting without a full representative was that of the French Concession. Consul-General Pierre Auge was absent from the city and his deputy M. Pierre Blanchet, acting Director of French Police, was shot and wounded when terrorists made an attempt on his life that very morning.

Liaison Body Formed

The most constructive measure to come out of the conference was a decision to form a liaison committee of the police authorities of the several administrative areas to meet at regular fortnightly intervals. In this way it is hoped the forces can coordinate their efforts to stamp out terrorism and discuss steps taken independently by each. The possibilities of fulfilling the agreement reached last February to set up a special police force in the Outside Roads district where gangsterism is largely centered, were also discussed. A measure to check the influx of "Badlands" criminals to the Settlement has been the rigid enforcement of curfew by the Shanghai Municipal Police since departure of the British troops from the "Badlands" defense sector.

While local supporters of Nanking were yelling last week for Chinese troops to take over the vacated British defense sectors, Nanking was making ready to celebrate September 1 throughout occupied China as a day on which tribute will be paid to "victims of the peace and national reconstruction movement who fell victims to Chungking terrorism."

Attack on Blanchet

The attack on M. Blanchet, in which he was made the target for 20 bullets from pistols wielded by six men, was the only unquestionably terroristic plot of the week. It was also the first time gunmen had attacked a top-ranking foreign police officer in Shanghai. Mr. Blanchet was wounded in two places, but saved his life by courageously facing his assailants and driving them off with his own pistol fire.

On August 23 a mysterious shooting took place in the French Concession when Tseu Tse-ching was killed by two gunmen, both of whom escaped. The dead man evidently had no political connections and it was thought that the motive for the murder must have been revenge. Two schoolboys standing nearby were wounded in the gunfire.

The week also saw two kidnappings, neither of which apparently was political in nature. Sung Chu-chen, manager of the Sunshine Dairy, was abducted by two men in a motor-car, outside his home on Columbia Road on August 24 and the Chinese manager of the Cathay Woodwork Factory was kidnapped from his office in the French Concession on the next day.

Two Japanese Army officers riding down Nanking Road in a car, from the hood of which floated a large Japanese Army flag, were the target on August 22 of a stone hurled by a Chinese bystander. One of the officers received a clip in the head and had to be taken to hospital. The pitcher could not be found.

Other Killings

Tu Lin-shu, one of the commanders of the puppet Fourth Route Peace Army, was reported by the *Sin Wan Pao* on August 22 to have been assassinated recently by unknown gunmen in Wusih. The assassins escaped before Japanese troops could arrive on the scene.

The Japanese had a field day with terrorists earlier in the month, according to a *Domei* dispatch from Peiping. Eighteen "Chungking" agents were executed by them on August 8. Forty others who were said to be accomplices were given prison terms. The Japanese report claimed that the agents had established an underground espionage and sabotage network with headquarters at Peiping and Tientsin.

Fong Tse-tsong, Secretary-General to the Association Amicale Sino-Francaise and former Chinese editor of the Journal de Shanghai, was seriously wounded on Aug. 28 by a lone Chinese gunman who shot him in the back while walking on a French Concession street. The gunman was chased by nearby police and killed. Police had discovered no motive for the crime at the time of this writing.

Another brazen crime committed the same day was the "arrest" of a coal merchant, Dong Ching-pah at his home in the American Marine Defense sector of the International Settlement by four plainclothes Ta Tao police of the Chinese municipality. Dong was taken to the "Nantao District Court" by his abductors.

Japanese Women End Fight for Suffrage

The fight for women's suffrage in Japan ended last week with disbandment of the Japan Women Suffrage League to make way for the new national totalitarian political structure to be set up by Premier Fumimaro Konoye. The League had fought for suffrage since its organization 15 years ago. Formal dissolution of the organization will be proposed at a general meeting in September.

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Anxiety Over French Indo-China & N.E.I. Prevails as Parleys Continue

NO amount of Japanese circumlocution can allay the anxiety over French Indo-China and the Netherlands East Indies. Endless economic and diplomatic conferences are being held between Japanese officials and French or Dutch officials, as the case may be. Rumors and reports, all indicating the possibility of armed clashes between Japanese and French forces or of gun-running into the Dutch islands, trickle out to the world.

Step by step the Japanese submit their demands, feeling out the attitude of the great Powers, retreating a step if there is too strong opposition, making a great show if intransigeance if the colonial authorities alone resist. Japan is working the "golden opportunity" created by the European war for all it is worth, by getting into the most advantageous position in preparation for the day when Europe's fate will decide the fate of its colonies.

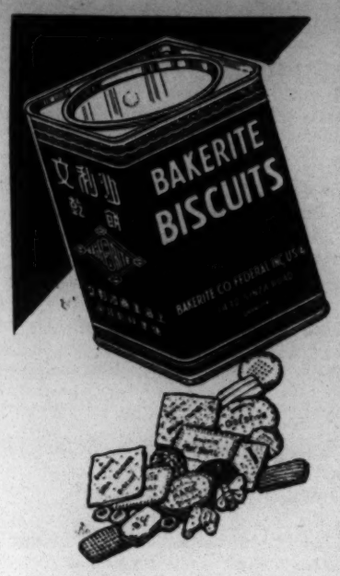
No Really Firm Stand

A far cry from the firm stand it was first mistaken for, the act of the Governor of Indo-China in passing the buck of French-Japanese negotiations to the Vichy Government, is now seen in its true light as more appeasement. Admiral Decoux could not take the responsibility of permitting Japanese naval bases on French territory, or the passage of troops across it, or even the acceptance of Japanese joint administration which it is reported from Vichy is one of the Japanese demands. Furthermore, Germany has reportedly shown increasing interest in the disposition of the French colony, and at Vichy Japan will find the will of the Reich a more equally matched opponent with which to battle. Early last week the negotiations at Vichy were said to have broken down as an unrevealed answer was given by France to Japanese proposals. The breakdown was denied.

The appeasement in Indo-China seems to be a nearly accomplished fact now. Already the Japanese have circulated reports alleging that Chinese troops crossed the Indo-China border on August 7, and that the French authorities had lodged a protest with Chungking. The reports were immediately refuted by Chungking—but not by the French authorities. Such an incident would provide splendid grounds upon which to grant the Japanese permission for troop passage. Evidently France has already yielded on the question of passage for Chinese foreign Minister Wang Chung-hui announced knowledge of the fact on August 28 and warned that Chinese troops would be sent into Indo-China to meet the Japanese.

On August 25 the London *Daily Telegraph* reported that French and Japanese troops had clashed on the Kwangsi border, the Japanese retreating. On August 27 the *United Press* reported mass unrest in the French army ranks in Indo-China, over the appeasement policy being pursued. Earlier in the week it was reported that the Government of Burma is setting up anti-aircraft batteries along its Chinese border as a precaution against an expected invasion of China by Japanese coming through Indo-China. These dispatches are largely unconfirmed in detail, but they fit into a pattern of events which is inevitably leading to the brink of further adventures in aggression in the Far East. As the *Shun Pao* phrased it editorially on August 23, "The Indo-China crisis may soon become a link between the wars in Asia and Europe."

Japan's intentions in the south Pacific are "just and above board" declared Foreign Minister Matsuoka on August 22 and it cannot be denied that in the Dutch East Indies there has till now been an absence of any attempt to impose Japanese demands for economic and other concessions by force. A special envoy, Mr. Ichizo Kobayashi was accredited by the Japanese Government on August 24 to the Government-General of the Netherlands East Indies. His task will be to force increasing quantities of Japanese manufactures on the



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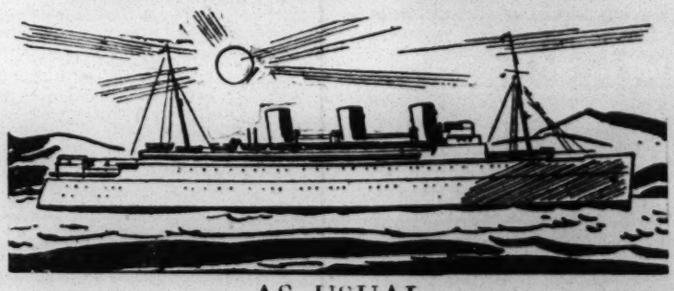

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Indies in return for raw materials such as oil. London predicted that these demands would include the right to prospect for nickel and chrome, and tin-mining concessions.

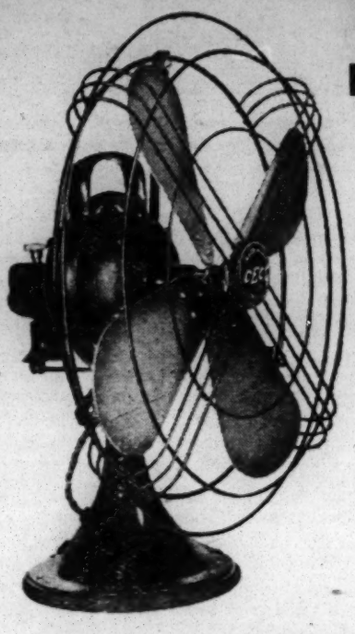
Mr. Kobayashi who is Minister of Commerce in the Yonai Cabinet, will take a suite of 20 experts with him. Representatives from the army, navy and business are included. The party was to leave Japan August 31.

The departure of the special mission will not ease the fear which is sweeping the N.E.I., for according to the *United Press* Japan is preparing the groundwork for political as well as economic invasion in case the United States should clap a total embargo on exports of vital war materials to Japan.

In view of the Japanese "invasion" which is so far following along lines initiated first in Indo-China, rumor has spread through the N.E.I. that the Dutch colonies will be incorporated into the British Empire.

Prepare for Action

All this time the Dutch colonial administration is preparing to defend itself. Air-raid shelters are being erected throughout the islands and special defense taxes have been levied with the probability that more will be demanded in the near future. A school to train native air pilots is to be opened. A naval institute for training officers is already operating and a military academy is to be inaugurated soon. And perhaps the supreme criterion of war apprehension, in these days, is to be seen in the unceasing Dutch complaint that planes ordered in the United States are not being delivered fast enough.



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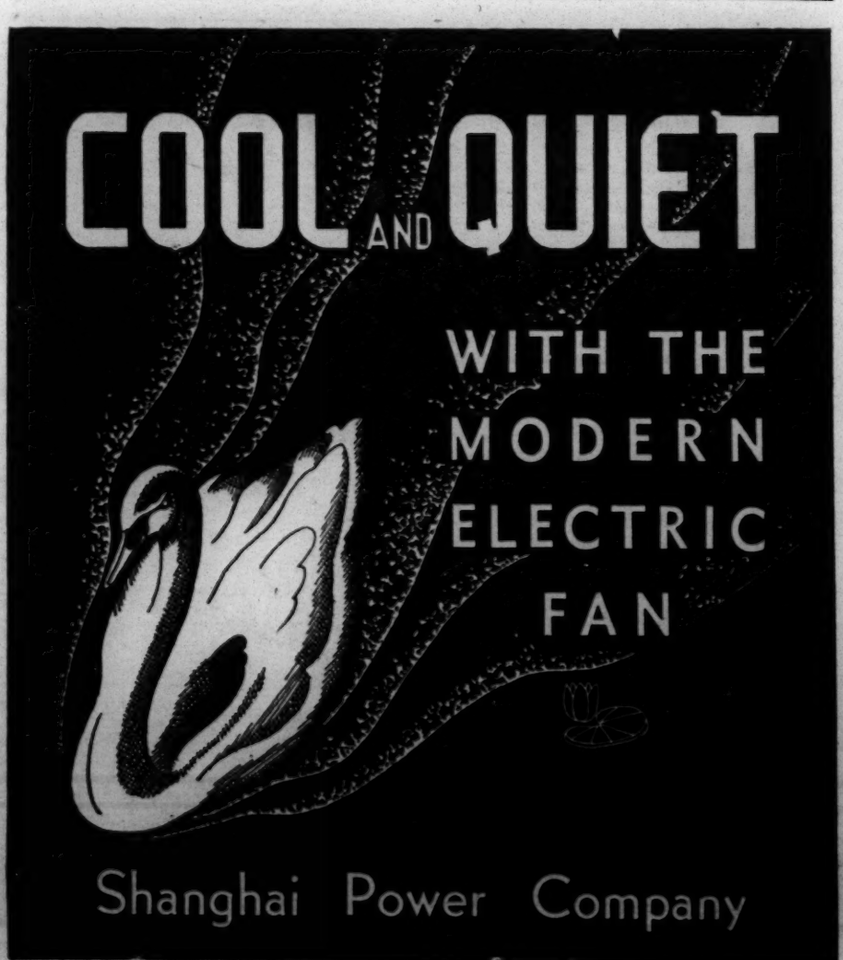

Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War

A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the September 11th (1937) issue of The Review.

July 25

Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor of Indo-China, holds first conference with General Nishihara, head of the Japanese Inspection Mission to the French colony, in order to iron out misunderstandings regarding the satisfactory completion of the French-Japanese agreement on the colony. It is understood that Admiral Decoux will refuse the Japanese further concessions such as permission to transport troops through Indo-China to China. Admiral Decoux has been instructed by Vichy to continue in command of French naval forces in the Far East.

Chungking flatly denies that the National Defense Commission has decided to summon all military leaders to a meeting to discuss the question of "Chungking's choice between further resistance or peace." It is pointed out that General Chiang Kai-shek has on several recent occasions stated plainly that China will not consider any propositions for peace.

Non-official members of Hongkong Legislative Council oppose appropriation for evacuation of women and children from colony in stormiest session of Council's history.

Chungking claims a Japanese attempt to effect a landing at Hsiepu, near Chinhai on the Chekiang coast has been successfully repulsed. Three Japanese planes brought down and a Japanese troop transport said sunk by Chinese coast batteries.

⁂

July 26

The United States declares embargo on export of certain important categories of scrap iron and oil to foreign nations. Measure held likely to hit Japan hardest. Henceforth all classifications of the two commodities must be licensed for export. State Department reveals it has refused permission to charter American oil tankers into Japanese service.

T. V. Soong prepares to leave United States after conferences with President Roosevelt. Not to become Ambassador.

⁂

July 27

Japan asks U. S. to reconsider embargo measure.

Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to France, declares China's morale remains firm despite closure of Burma and Indo-China roads.

⁂

July 28

Japanese planes launch attacks over widespread areas of China. Chuhsien, Kinhwa, Henyang and Kwangsin on the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway and the Canton-Hankow railway, are bombed. Swabue and Makung, strategic points on Honghai Bay, southeastern Kwangtung Province, reported captured by Japanese Naval Landing forces, in conjunction with airplanes. Chinese reports claim attackers driven off. Raids conducted on Kweiyang, capital of Kweichow Province.

Chinese shore forces continue to repulse Japanese attempt to land near Chinhai, Chekiang. Landing parties from two Japanese gunboats said driven off. Chinese counter-attacking forces reported to have entered Sartao-chiao on Hongkong border and are engaging Japanese in Shumchun in fierce battle.

Japanese planes raid Wanhsien below Chungking causing several large fires, also raid Nanchwan southeast of Chungking.

Prince Konoye, Premier of Japan, said virtual dictator as result of revolutionary administrative change in government giving him supreme command of all government activities including army and navy.

Major-General Nishihara, head of the Japanese Inspectorate in Indo-China, flies to Tokyo to report on talks with French colonial administration.

⁂

July 30

Washington report says Great Britain approached the United States before giving Japan an answer on the question of closing the Burma Road. The United States refused to support Britain if, in case the latter made a firm stand, Japan should declare war. Eugene Chen, former Chinese Foreign Minister, declares Prime Minister Churchill was misinformed on Japan's strength to force closure of Burma Road. Had Britain refused to mollify Japan, says Chen, latter would not have dared go to war until absolutely sure of a British defeat by Germany.

⁂

July 31

Japanese aircraft bomb western suburbs of Chungking, starting two fires. Casualties low. Report received today that Japanese planes bombed a 600-bed hospital situated outside of Kweiyang, Kweichow, on July 28. A few days before the raid reconnaissance planes had flown over the site evidently taking photographs.

Chungking reports Government is centering attention on creation of new Ministry of Economic Warfare. During fourth year of war China's effort must be "70 per cent economic and only 30 per cent military" General Chiang Kai-shek declares.

Travellers from Honan Province report that a Japanese force of 250,000 has been engaged in an unsuccessful drive against Chinese regulars and guerrillas along the Honan-Hupeh border. Losses heavy on both sides but Chinese morale is higher although the troops are not as well equipped as their adversaries. The 8th Route (Communist) Army is reported operating south of Peiping. Chungking reports fighting in progress in the Wuhu area above Nanking and that Chinese troops have entered the town of Wuwei 30 miles west of Wuhu.

⁂

August 1

Japanese Premier Konoye issues a statement announcing a reorientation of Japanese foreign policy for the construction of a "new order of greater East Asia." Foreign Minister Matsuoka says the Japanese Empire will pursue its mission: to attain "Kodo," which is to say all nations will assume

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Japanese Navy spokesman in Tokyo tells press that U. S. ban on aviation gas to countries outside Western Hemisphere was aimed at Japan and is unfriendly act.

Chungking lowers Chinese dollar-sterling rate from 7d. to 4½d.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang (son of Chang Tso-lin) is reported from Chungking to be detained by the government in Kweichow.

Panama, Singapore Seek To Curb Fifth Column

Precautions were taken last week to tighten control over undesirable alien elements in localities as widely separated and strategically important as Singapore and Panama. On August 26 a bill for tightening such control, as a preventative against expansion of Fifth Column activities, was introduced by the Singapore Government into the Legislative Council. The *Gazette* announcing the Bill stated the measure was necessary because of the "importance of Malaya as an economic unit and of the fortress of Singapore as a vital factor in the security and defense of the Empire."

The Panamanian Republic began investigation into possible Fifth Column activity early last week following reports that large numbers of foreigners, principally Germans, have been entering the country during the past two months. It is reported that many have entered with temporary permits, but since arrival in the country have sought to obtain permanent residence permits.

Mongol-Manchukuo Border Defined

With benefit of but little publicity, a mixed commission consisting of representatives of the puppet state of Manchukuo and Soviet-dominated Outer Mongolia have arrived at an agreement delimiting the border between the two territories, according to reports out of Moscow and Hsinking early this week. The Commission began its labors at Chita, in Soviet territory, on Aug. 3 and achieved what Moscow and Hsinking described as "positive results" after six sessions.

Members of the Commission arrived at Manchuli, on the Soviet-Manchukuo border, on Aug. 26 en route to the disputed frontier area in the Nomonhan region, where they will conduct surveys on the basis of the agreement reached in Chita.

By agreeing to a delimitation of the border, Japan—which of course dominates the Manchukuo delegation—has apparently renounced, at least for the time being, her ambition to control all of Mongolia. The agreement also involves a tacit admission by Japan of the superiority of Soviet arms, for in the Nomonhan fighting last year, Soviet and Mongolian forces threw Japanese and Manchukuo troops back across the Khalka River, and it was the truce entered into thereafter which provided for the establishment of the present border commission.

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Who's Who in China

T. T. Chang, economist, born at Amoy, Fukien, Feb. 8, 1905; graduate of Yenching University, Peiping; Ph.D. Leiden University, Holland; University

T. T. Chang (Chang Tien-tse)

張天澤

of Paris (Sorbonne), Heidelberg University and Harvard Graduate School; editor of the Commercial Press, Shanghai; professor, National Shanghai College of Commerce; adviser to the Ministry of Publicity, organized at the beginning of the Sino-Japanese hostilities; chief of the Information Section of the Foreign Trade Commission; now with The Commercial Press; address: 45 Route Ghisi, Shanghai.

American Firm Pays Liquidation Dividends

American Oriental Finance Corporation, Fed. Inc., U.S.A. (in liquidation) will pay a second liquidation dividend amounting to 10 percent of allowed claims, to creditors whose claims have been placed by the United States Court for China in "B" class. Cheques on the Chase National Bank have been prepared to the amount of $1,050,000 Chinese currency, at current exchange rates. In April, 1937 the Corporation paid a first liquidation dividend of 20 percent to class "B" creditors. The present dividend may be the last paid to this category of creditors. The "A" class creditors have been fully satisfied.

Peace Rumors Circulate As Taylor Leaves Rome

When Mr. Myron C. Taylor, personal representative of President Roosevelt to the Holy See, left Rome for the United States on August 23, rumors immediately circulated that there would be an early U.S.—Vatican effort to seek peace in Europe. Official Vatican circles, however, immediately denied such a possibility, according to a *United Press* report and pointed out that Mr. Taylor would probably not return to his post in the Holy City unless President Roosevelt is re-elected. Mr. Taylor left by plane for Lisbon, whence he was expected to continue the journey to America by Trans-Atlantic Clipper.

Men and Events

Lady Isabel Cripps, wife of the British Ambassador to Russia, arrived at Montreal, Canada on August 22 on her way to Moscow, where she will join her husband. She is traveling with her

Lady Cripps

two daughters. From Montreal they will go across Canada to Vancouver and then will proceed by steamer to Japan. From Japan they will travel by South Manchuria Railway to the Russian border at Manchouli, where they will board the Trans-Siberian Express for Moscow, the trip taking about nine days. Ordinarily it is possible to make the trip from London to Moscow by plane in one day.

*

Sergeant O. S. Gander, resident of Shanghai, was killed in action, according to a casualty list issued by the British Air Ministry on Aug. 24. Sergeant Gander's father resides in Shanghai.

*

The population of Tsingtao, according to recent census, is 562,512, of which number 34,139 are foreigners, including 32,358 Japanese, 230 Americans, 258 Germans, 236 Britons and 842 White Russians.

*

The Soviet ice-breaker Sedov departed on August 20 for Archangelsk, on a new voyage of exploration into the Arctic Ocean. The Sedov, after being confined in the Arctic ice-pack for two years, was rescued a few months ago by other Russian vessels. The Sedov will make another attempt to reach Vladivostok by way of the Arctic Ocean and Bering Sea.

*

Two once-famous German luxury liners on the Atlantic—the Kaiser Wilhelm II and the Kronprincessin Cecilie—have been sold for scrap-iron, according to **Transocean** message from Washington. The ships were seized in American ports when the United States entered the first World War in 1917. The price received for the ships, according to the report, was US$260,000.

*

The Health Department of the Municipal Council issued a warning this week against green peas canned by the Tai Kong Goods Company, 766 Nanking Road, and Lou Zue-zung, an agent of the same concern. The report stated that the peas, sold under brands, "Cock," "Fisherman," "Lion," "Pagoda," and "Elephant," all contained quantities of copper sufficient to be injurious to health. The Tai Kong Company was fined $40 in the First Special District Court.

A zebra three feet tall and weighing 407 pounds was foaled last Sunday in the zoo at Kyoto, Japan. The new arrival, which required a 400-day gestation, is believed to be the first zebra born in captivity in the Far East.

*

A party of **Swedish** missionaries, led by Prof. Erik Nystroom, is scheduled to depart for China from Stockholm on September 7, according to **Transocean** report. The group will travel from Stockholm to Leningrad and then across European Russia and Siberia to China.

*

Edouard Michelin, the well-known French tire manufacturer, died at his chateau on Aug. 26 at the age of 84, **Havas** reported from Clermont-Ferrand. M. Michelin was noted for his generous contributions to aviation research and the promotion of automobile touring in France.

*

Tang Leang-li, Nanking's Ambassador-at-Large and chairman of its Board of International Publicity, has gone to Peiping and other points in Japanese-occupied China for a conference with Chinese officials functioning within the Japanese zone.

*

Kumajiro Ishimura, head of the Japanese Broadcast Association, is scheduled to **proceed** to Palao, in the Japanese Mandated Islands, for the purpose of establishing a radio station, which will broadcast Japanese programs to the South Seas, including Netherlands Indies. The new station will be completed by January, 1941, following which programs from Japan will be broadcast six hours a day, while native-language programs will be broadcast the remaining hours of the day. According to a report in the **Miyako**, the new radio station is to be an important phase of Japan's "southward expansion" movement.

Ben Cowles, representative of American student organizations, who has been traveling in west China for several months, arrived at Lanchow, capital of Kansu province, on Aug. 25, and interviewed Gen. Chu Shao-liang, chairman of the Kansu Provincial Government. Mr. Cowles was entertained at Lanchow by the San Min Chu I Youth Corps.

*

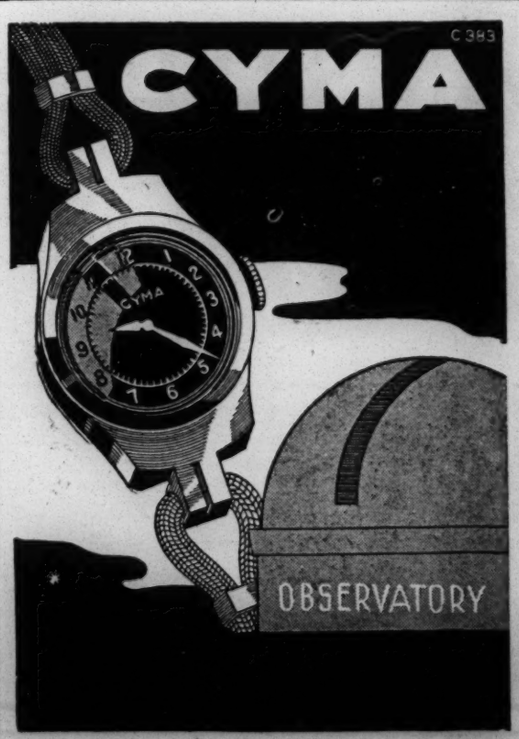
The establishment of an airline between Manila and Java is still being "actively considered," according to **United Press** from Washington. It was said, however, that there was little prospect of an early favorable decision "due to fears that if landing rights were granted to Netherlands, it would set a procedent under which other less welcome powers might demand equal rights."

*

The Japanese steamer Nitta Maru, which sailed from San Francisco on Friday, August 23, carried as passengers two representatives of the German Government. One is Dr. Gerhard Westrick, German commercial representative, and the other is Herr Friedrich Ried, German Consul, who is being transferred to Japan as a result of the State Department's investigation of his activities in the United States.

*

Shanghai customs officials, on Aug. 23, seized more than Ch.$200,000 worth of gold bullion which was being smuggled from Shanghai aboard the B. & S. steamer Taiyuan. The smugglers had converted the bullion into hinges of a number of camp cots which were being shipped to Hongkong. An inspector happened to notice a yellowish gleam where some of the green paint had been rubbed off one of the hinges, and an inspection led to the discovery that the hinges were made of solid gold instead of steel.



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Meng Shou-chun recently was appointed counsellor of the Ministry of Education, according to **Kuomin** report from Chungking.

*

The Nanking **Central Press** announced on Aug. 23 that Lin Ching-hai had been appointed Councillor of the Ministry of Publicity.

*

Dr. Chang Peng-chun, who recently was appointed Chinese Minister to Turkey, sailed from Hongkong on August 21, en route to Ankara to assume his duties.

*

Prof. Chow Chuh-shih has been appointed president of National Tung Chi University, according to **Kuomin** report from Kunming on August 25. He will succeed Chao Shih-yin, who resigned last month.

*

Kenshi Kurata, representative in the Balkans for Mitsui interests, was presented with a Third Class Order of Merit for Civilian Services, by King Boris of Bulgaria on August 22. The decoration was given to Mr. Kurata in recognition of his services in promoting Japanese-Bulgarian trade.

*

Two foreigners, James Peterson, an Australian, and Norman Torrey, an American, are being held by the Japanese authorities at Hainan Island, according to **Reuter** report from Hongkong. The men were sailing a yacht, the Elvira, from Hongkong to Manila when the ship was blown from its course and allegedly entered the Japanese military zone. The yacht was built in Hongkong for Signor Alfredo Carmelo, Mexican Consul at Manila, and was being taken to Manila for delivery when it was blown from its course.

*

Dr. Ryuzo Torii, member of the faculty of Yenching University at Peiping, has completed a book dealing with the culture of the Khitan Tatars, who once inhabited the Liangyang district near Mukden, Manchuria. The book will be published by Harvard University, according to **Domei** report. Dr. Torii, who is 69 years of age, joined Yenching in July, 1939. The publication of Dr. Torii's book was arranged by Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, president of Yenching, stated the report.

*

Competitive examinations were held at Kunming and Chungking on August 20 for the selection of students to pursue advanced studies on scholarships in the United States. The examinations were conducted under the auspices of the National Tsing Hua University and are financed from the American portion of the Boxer Indemnity. The number of students who took the examinations was 120. In addition, tests were held for the selection of one student for advanced scholarship in the United States, which was provided for by the Government on the occasion of President Lin Sen's 70th birthday.

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Hua Wen-hsien, well-known Chinese musician, died of tuberculosis in Chungking on Monday, Aug. 26.

*

Among the famous war refugees arriving in the United States this week was Bahram, famous racing horse which won the Derby in 1935, reported to be worth £40,000.

*

Dr. W. W. Yen, noted Chinese diplomat who has been in Manila for nearly a month, arrived in Hongkong Sunday on his way to Chungking. It is rumored that Dr. Yen may replace Dr. Hu Shih as Chinese Ambassador to Washington.

*

American consulates in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were scheduled to be closed on September 5, according to **Reuter** report from Moscow. The message stated that the three countries had been "absorbed" by the Soviet Union.

*

Major Evans F. Carlson, retired U. S. Marine and Naval Intelligence officer, arrived in Manila by Clipper plane on August 22 and after spending considerable time in the Philippines, plans to visit Chungking and other points in interior China.

*

J. C. Oliver, member of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. returned to Shanghai this week from a year's leave in California and New York. He was accompanied by Mrs. Oliver and their daughter Mary, who is a senior in the American School.

*

Commander Luigi Neyrone, Italian Consul-General at Shanghai, has been appointed Minister to Manchukuo. Com. Neyrone previously served as Consul-General at Singapore and Tientsin and has been Consul-General here since 1927. He is regarded as a leading Italian authority on the Far East.

*

John Earl Baker, adviser on relief projects to the Chinese Government, who is now travelling in the United States, was quoted by **International News Service** on Aug. 27 as stating that an American embargo on Japan at this time "would deal a death blow to the Sino-Japanese war." He urged that special duties be imposed on Japanese products sold in the United States, which, in his opinion, would decrease Japan's purchasing power for munitions of war.

*

George Soderbum, Swedish resident of Mongolia, widely known as a guide with two Sven Hedin expeditions into Mongolia and Sinkiang, and hero of fact and fiction in that area for many years, arrived in Shanghai this week "on his way to some place where there is less traffic, according to his statement in an interview with **The China Press.** Soderbum was detained at Kalgan for several months on a charge that he was a spy. Referring to conditions in Mongolia, he said "the herds have been thinned and the people have less to eat."

The 8th annual conference of the Chinese Chemical Society, held at Mount Omei, Szechwan, closed its sessions on Aug. 21. Wu Cheng-lo was elected chairman and Wu Wen-chu, vice-chairman. Tung Tzu-ching, Tai An-pang and Chang Kiang-shu were elected to the standing committee of the board for the current year.

*

Among the farewell parties in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Julean Arnold, are a dinner by six Chinese organizations at the American Club on Monday evening, Sept. 2; a luncheon on Tuesday, Sept. 3, by the American Chamber of Commerce, also at the American Club, and a reception and dinner Thursday evening, September 5 by the American Association at the Columbia Country Club.

*

Two former American President ships, the President Lincoln and the President Wilson, have been sold to a Spanish company, according to report from Madrid. The President Wilson will be re-named Cabo de Buena Esperanza and the President Lincoln will be re-named the Cabo de Rernos. The ships will be operated between Spain and Argentine, making the first trip in September. The vessels are of 13,180 tons each and carry 700 passengers, in addition to cargo.

*

Mr. George Spengler, well-known resident of China, died in San Fransisco on August 9, less than a month after returning home from the Far East. He sailed from Shanghai on July 16. Mr. Spengler was engineer to the Inter-Allied Commission which operated the Chinese Eastern Railway and the Trans-Siberian Railway during the period of Allied intervention in the Russian civil war of 1920. He was also secretary to Colonel John S. Stevens, head of the American forces at the time. After the Allies withdrew their troops from Siberia, Mr. Spengler stayed on in China where he became agent for American railway equipment. He lived in Peiping most of the time. Mrs. Spengler is now staying at the Huntington Apartments in San Francisco.

BABY'S CONSTIPATION

SERIOUS IF NEGLECTED

Baby's daily movements are something of which absolutely accurate track must be kept. When he misses something must be done at once. Constipation is serious for baby.

Mrs. John T. Reid of Hespeler, Ont., Canada, has this to say: "Having had seven children and having used Baby's Own Tablets for all seven, I can say they are the best and gentlest regulator for children—safe and effective for the tiniest infant. I give them up to 10 years of age. During teething Baby's Own Tablets were a boon to me as they cleared up at once any digestive disturbance or fretfulness."

By their mild laxative action, Baby's Own Tablets prevent constipation which is one of the chief menaces to the health of young children. The tablets are equally effective for simple fever, upset stomach, colic, diarrhoea, colds and croup, worms, teething troubles and other minor ailments of babyhood. All chemists can supply you with Baby's Own Tablets.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Japanese Rural Life

SUYE MURA, A JAPANESE VILLAGE—By John F. Embree. Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, 1939. Cloth, xxvii+354 pages. Introduction by A. R. Radcliffe-Brown, preface, pictures, tables, maps, appendices, index. Price, U.S.$3.00.

This is a valuable book, not only for those interested in social anthropology, but for a much wider group of general readers who wish a book which will give an unprejudiced view of Japanese village life. The author, a professor at the University of Hawaii, and his wife, lived in Suye Mura a year, and the book covers the year's activities of the village.

Suye is an agricultural village on the island of Kyushu in the prefecture of Kumamoto. A detailed discription of village organization, the family and household customs make a background for the remaining topics. The forms of cooperation which are carried on by well-established custom show that although physical aspects of life have changed with the introduction of new machinery for farming, wheat as a money crop, etc., the social organization has not so radically changed. These cooperative ventures carry back to the feudal period.

Before Meiji, there were fixed and rigid class lines, but today class lines are not so arbitrary. New groupings based on wealth and old native village families have grown up. Certain new occupational classes such as village officials and school teachers have also grown up, who tend to speak condescendingly of the farmers. Nevertheless the basic pattern of life in Suye is evidently old and probably dates back at least to the introduction of Chinese civilization in the sixth century, says Dr. Embree. The feature of the village life is the round of seasons, with a special time for all things; the festival calender determines most activities.

The author considers the outstanding element in Japan's response to western civilization to be the controlled form in which it is permitted to reach the countryside. He shows how the government enters into the life of the people of Suye through education, conscription, public talks in the school auditorium and through societies such as the Women's Patriotic Society.

The chapter on The Life History of an Individual describes the customs centering around birth, school, marriage and death.

This book is one of the "Studies of Peasant Peoples" sponsored by the University of Chicago Department of Anthropology. Another in the series is Robert E. Ekvall's "Culture Contacts on the Kansu-Tibetan Border." A study of Chinese village life, which parallels this book by Dr. Embree, is Dr. H. T. Fei's "Peasant Life in China" (London, George Routledge and Sons), an account of life in a silk village on the southeast bank of Lake Tai.

Social anthropology did not become an established study until the second half of the nineteenth century and it acquired its name only fifty or sixty years ago. The method of study is to investigate the social structure in the concrete observable behavior of individuals, and this necessitates a close study of a community of limited size. The book under review is such a picture of Japanese social structure seen in the perspective afforded by a single village.

F.M.R.

A Militarist's Views

FALSE PROPHETS OF PEACE—By W. Armin Linn, Harrisburg, Penna., The Military Service Publishing Company, 1939. Cloth, 367 pages, illustrated. Price, U.S.$2.00.

This book is greatly in need of a summary chapter to draw together the opinions expressed in the course of its more than three hundred pages. The author's thesis is that the various wars fought by the United States were "foisted upon the country by the same political and social groups which render such loud lip-service to the cause of peace." "The enemies of peace and the enemies of preparedness have been one and the same."

Mr. Linn produces evidence which seems to show that American wars were fought because of newspaper propaganda, petitions from the people to their elected representatives or to their president, the idealism of elected leaders, the naivete and bungling amateurs in the government. The one certainty which the book expresses is that the U. S. military men did not determine entrance into war, nor get control of war policy. (There are those who consider this America's blessing!)

Speaking as a military man (for Mr. Linn is a graduate of West Point albeit now removed from military life into the business world) the author would have the United States cast away emotion, depend upon military experts, analyze military conditions and diplomatic relations with technical understanding. Perhaps the whole problem which he poses simmers down to the choice between a government guided by military experts and a government by the people. The people may be led astray, certainly. May not the military also err?

The author has selected an impressive list of "bunglers." This list includes President Lincoln, President Theodore Roosevelt, President Wilson, Henry Clay, William Lloyd Garrison. Church and educational groups and all pacifist organizations bear, according to Mr. Linn, large responsibility for American wars. Although Mr. Linn does not state his panacea, it would seem to be this: increase of military power of the experts.

The book has valuable photographs going back to the Civil War, mainly taken from the files of the U. S. Army Signal Corps.

F.

Japan and the Salmon

ALASKA: THE LAST FRONTIER—By Henry W. Clark. New Edition, N. Y. Grosset and Dunlap, 1939. Illustrated, maps, index, cloth.

The position of Alaska, sixty miles from Asia and subject as it is to possible friction, gives this vast territory an important place in international affairs. In recent years Alaska's salmon fisheries, furnishing one-half the world's salmon, have been the poaching grounds of Japanese floating canneries. The Federal Conservation Act of 1924 placed the salmon industry on a limited permanent basis, ending the danger of exploitation and ultimate exhaustion. This balance is now threatened. The story of the coming of the Japanese fishermen to the Alaskan coasts is presented as one more step in the exploitation of the natural resources of this country. The ruinous methods introduced by the Japanese with their floating canneries and unregulated offshore fishing, became an international problem in 1937 and 1938. A working

JAPAN'S WAR IN CHINA

When the Sino-Japanese hostilities broke at Peiping on July 7, 1937 and at Shanghai on August 13 of the same year, THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW immediately began compiling a day-to-day record of out-standing developments in the struggle including the diplomatic side as well as the military. These handy little volumes, each covering a period of six months, have now reached five.

They are 5" × 7½" in size and the number of pages runs from 116 to 180 for the different volumes.

Vol. 5 of the detailed day-to-day record of Sino-Japanese hostilities is now off the press. It covers the period from July 7, 1939 to December 31, 1939.

Outstanding developments in this period include the beginning of Japan's air raids on Chungking, Wang Ching-wei's activities at Nanking, Anglo-Japanese negotiations over the Tientsin incident, beginning of terrorism at Shanghai, abrogation of the American-Japanese Trade treaty, initiation of anti-foreign movements by Japanese Army authorities, "slapping" and "stripping" incidents at Tientsin, Ambassador Grew's denunciation of Japan's anti-American activities in China, beginning of U.S. "moral" embargo against Japan, etc., etc.

Preceding volumes of this series cover the following 6-month periods:

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In the United States Court for China

LOU EUGENE HURST, *Plaintiff*,

vs.

MAXINE MARGIE HURST, *Defendant*.

Cause No. 4512
Civil No. 2391
ORDER.
Filed at Shanghai, China,
August 21, 1940.
WILLIAM T. COLLINS
Clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by his attorneys, Messrs. Rodger and Wiener, has this 21st day of August, 1940, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 21st day of August, 1940, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 21st day of August, 1940, the plaintiff herein filed an Affidavit to the effect that the defendant is a non-resident of this District and that defendant's last known address was c/o Mrs. L. E. Hurst, 710, Ohio Street, Vallejo, California, United States of America.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 21st day of August, 1940, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the China Weekly Review, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 7th day of September, 1940, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

By the Court,

MILTON J. HELMICK,
Judge.

BACK ISSUE WANTED

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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agreement between Japan and the United States was concluded in March, 1938, but the larger problem still remains.

The author follows the thesis of Professor Golder that Alaskan history, down to fairly recent times, does not belong so much to North America as to Asia. Russian discovery of Alaska thus becomes the final step in the century of Russian expansion eastward. The North American history of Alaska did not begin, he says, until the opening of the nineteenth century, when the triangular trade between the northwest coast and China flourished. This trade was perhaps originated by the Englishman James Hanna, when in 1785 he gathered a cargo of sea otter skins near Nootka Sound and disposed of them in China for more than twenty thousand dollars. Ships from England and America sold goods to the Indians of the northwest for furs, which in turn were sold to the Chinese for oriental spices.

Mr. Clark's book deals with various phases of Alaskan development, social, intellectual and economic. Attempts at colonization are discussed, particularly the government-directed colony of Matanuska in 1935. The title of the book is not a play upon words, for pioneer conditions prevail in Alaska today; free land is available, he says.

The author of this book was born in Alaska. Much of the material to be used in a definitive history of Alaska must come from the Russian archives. Mr. Clark's material has come chiefly from libraries in the eastern United States. He lays no claim to having written a complete history of Alaska, but his book does present a balanced view of the various forces at work in developing that country.

R.

Shanghai Coast Ships Break Japanese Blockade

Coastal shipping from Shanghai has been resumed on a limited scale with Japanese-blockaded Chekiang ports during the past week, the *North-China Daily News* reported last Sunday. For the most part, this shipping is haphazard blockade-running. While the ports of Koo Aou Tao and Sungmeng are nominally open to trade, and clearance papers have been given by the Shanghai Customs to vessels bound there, Japanese patrols have been halting and turning back such ships, the paper said. Late last week, the American steamer Tashing was reported to have made Koo Aou Tao safely. During the same period, however, a German vessel was turned back by the Japanese. The *N.-C.D.N.* stated that vessels will continue to make the run but will leave Shanghai with great secrecy and without any public announcement of destination.

Chungking Funds Swelled By Donors All Over World

Contributions from abroad continue to pour into Chungking for a variety of relief purposes. One prominent Singapore businessman, Tsui Lin by name, presented $60,000 to the Kwangsi Provincial Governmen last week for the relief of wounded soldiers and war refugees. The Hawaiian Chinese War Relief Association cabled U.S.$1,000 from Honolulu on August 25 for the same purpose.

The Australian Students Union sent a contribution of £200 on August 24 in aid of Chinese students affected by the war. This was the second such donation the Australians had sent. In the meantime, the immediate suffering of victims of the most recent Japanese air-raids on Chungking was the thought last week of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, which dispatched $1,000 to hasten relief work in the capital. Mr. James Stewart, Associated Press correspondent on the spot, contributed another $100 for the same purpose.

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek was reported by *Domei* to be in Singapore early last week for the National Government. The Japanese agency conjectured, without advancing any confirmation, that Mme. Chiang was collecting war funds.

Escaped Prisoners Say Devil's Island Abandoned

Devil's Island, French penal colony of ill repute situated off the coast of Venezuela, has been left to shift for itself by the home government, according to eight Frenchmen who arrived in Miami, Florida on August 26 and claimed they had escaped from confinement a month earlier. The men said that food is scarce on the island and a great many of the 5,000 prisoners who lived there at the outbreak of the war have escaped. The guards have gone unpaid for months, they claimed.

The refugees told American authorities they had been at sea 31 days and estimated they had sailed 2,700 miles. They were all eager to join the army of General de Gaulle in order to fight against Hitler, they said.

Happy Mrs. Smith!

In most parts of the world there are women who, once weak and ailing, have found the means wherewith to regain health and happiness. A typical case is that of Mrs. E. Smith, of 38. Leucha Road, London, England, who states:

"I always felt weak and ill and could not climb the stairs without feeling exhausted. I had no appetite and was miserable and depressed. I had severe palpitation and my face was sallow.

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